What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, August 12, to August 19, 1920).

S. S. Colorado Springs, from U. S. A., June 25.

Oil, Kerosene, in cases	Galls.	19,930

S. S. Areturus, from U. S. A., June 25.

Iron and Steel :		
Plate Cuttings	Pls.	521
Bars, Old	,,	110
Hoops, Old	,,	232
Unclassed, Old	,,	1,451
Flour, Patent	,,	47
Glass, Plate, Silvered	Sq. ft.	2,335

S. S. West Raritan from U. S. A., July 22.

Iron, Bars	Pls.	506
,, Hoops	,,	877
,, Wire	,,	4,473
,, ,, Shorts	,,	858
Zinc Sheets	,,	508
Cotton, Raw ..... Bls. 10	,,	349
Resin	,,	4,539
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,179
Glass, Plate, Silvered	Sq. ft.	8,667

S. S. Poleric, from U. S. A., July 27.

Woollen Yarn	Pls.	36
Copper Ingots	,,	8,386
Iron Bars	,,	253
,, Nails, Wire	,,	488
,, Screws	,,	6
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	464
Cotton, Raw ..... Bal. 701	,,	2,584
Tinfoil and Leadfoil	,,	635
Glucose	,,	189
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	47
Ink, Printiug	,,	61
Leather, Patent	,,	5
Oil, Essential	,,	3
Paper, Writing	,,	16
,, Ningpo	,,	378
Starch	,,	128
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	215
,, Prepared	,,	9
Bells	Pcs.	180
Clocks	,,	295
Motor-cars	,,	7
Typewriters	,,	50
Milk, Malted	Doz.	598
Paint, Green	Galls.	75
Glass, Window, Common	Boxes.	1,040
Cigarettes	Mills.	78,000
Dyes ..... Pkgs. 6 H. K.	Tls.	1,862
Machinery	,,	4,285

S. S. West Calera, from U. S. A., July 16.

Iron, and Steel: Bars	Pls.	1,837

S. S. Oanfa, from U. S. A., July 31.

Cotton Suitings	Yds.	5786
Umbrella Cloth	,,	30,040
Wool & Cotton Mixtures, Unclassed	,,	2,363
Artificial Leather	,,	2,062
Iron Angles	Pls.	202
,, Bars	,,	2,208
,, Ends	,,	2,711
Iron Chains	Pls.	53
,, Nails, Wire	,,	2,494
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	1,429
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	1,058
,, Sheets	,,	75
,, Tacks, Cut	,,	540
,, Horseshoes, Old	,,	221
,, Manufacture of	,,	15
Iron Galvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	,,	77
Sheets, Plain	,,	41
Lead Pipes	,,	6
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	428
Zinc Sheets	,,	788
Acid, Boracic	,,	4
,, Citric	,,	1
Ammonia, Carbonate	,,	15
Asbestos Packing	,,	204
Cheese	,,	2
Cotton, Raw ..... Bals. 104	,,	374
Indigo Paste. Artificial	,,	611
Leather, Kid	,,	3
,, Patent	,,	28
Paints, Unclassed	,,	287
Paper, Glazed	,,	3
Paper, Packing	,,	169
Paper, Printing	,,	322
Paper, Writing	,,	39
Soap, Laundry	,,	244
Sodium, Sulphate	,,	76
Sugar, Milk	,,	218
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	5
Silk Soaks	Catties	115
Silk Plushes (with Cotton Back)	,,	98
Clocks	Pcs.	204
Motor-cars	,,	44
Oilcloth	,,	3,550
Scale	,,	30
Typewriters	,,	134
Baking Powder	Doz.	196
Hats	,,	30
Hosiery	,,	124
Shirts	,,	33
Paint, Enamel	Gals.	417
Paints, Unclassed	,,	3,569
Varnish	,,	2,541
Buttons	Gross	600
Cigarettes	Mille	150
Shoes	Pairs	681
Dyes, Aniline ..... Pkgs. 694 H. K.	Pls.	104,222
Machinery	,,	61,176

S. S. Colombia, From U. S. A., June 24.

Canned Fruits	Pls.	24
Cheese	,,	1
Sugar, Cube	,,	7
,, White	,,	9
Canned Fish	Doz	83
,, Fruits	,,	29
Motor-Cars	Pcs.	6
Silk Velvet	Catties	151

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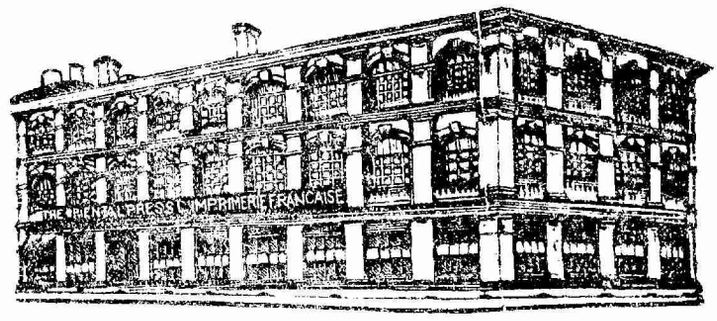

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Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from May 21 to May 30, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	293647	879628	3579	1176854	295136	.....	13790111	1690800	.....	12.26	2122205	184992	.....	8.76
Peking-Mukden	394608	378171	6519	779298	247074	.....	9399933	1793539	.....	19.07	1459690	41649	.....	2.85
Tientsin-Pukow	154611	287346	8303	450260	49995	.....	6615750	308945	.....	.....	1216632	176518	.....	14.51
Shanghai-Nanking	132187	58314	3710	194211	14268	.....	2547631	220994	.....	4.67	628780	.....	13309	2.12
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	73133	31393	1068	105594	13282	.....	1211063	127196	.....	10.50	329437	75777	.....	23.03
Cheng-Tai	19995	109765	83	129843	28616	.....	1963969	607893	.....	30.97	338801	52606	.....	15.53
Canton-Kowloon	24731	3138	700	28569	977	.....	450687	9578	.....	2.11	112612	1978	.....	1.76
Kirin-Changchun	19313	45367	497	65177	18212	.....	1006482	274266	.....	27.26	162400	2630	.....	1.62
Taokow-Chinghua	7007	22140	450	29597	8186	.....	402114	14189	.....	3.52	91832	4229	.....	4.61
Chuchow-Pinghsiang														
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy														
Kaifeng-Honan	25812	27016	1254	54082	16902	.....	701750	100141	.....	14.27	119151	.....	160	0.14
Wuchang-Changsha	22215	25900	3	48118	10522	.....	698967	181577	.....	25.99	194366	123380	.....	63.60
Ssu-Tsen	6527	11493	557	18577	.....	2631	396499	102805	.....	26.00	49570	4825	.....	9.75
TOTAL	1173786	1879671	26723	3080180	700539	.....	39184956	5431926	.....	14.72	6825476	655115	.....	11.81

Y. C. WHANG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 675
Special Articles
Observations ..... T. R. Jernigan 678
Ministry of Communications Hard Up Financially ..... Hollington K. Tong 681
The National Citizen's Convention ..... T. H. Lee 682
News from North China 684
News from Central China 685
News from South China 687
Who's Who in China 687
News Summary of the Week 690
Men and Events 694
Dr. Mary Stone—China's First Woman Doctor 706
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs 709
Finance and Commerce
What the U. S. Can Do For China ..... Guy Morrison Walker 713
Manila Chinese Establish Banking Corporation ..... Roy C. Bennett 719
New Books and Publications
China of the Chinese ..... Y. Y. Tsu 725
The United States Court for China 726

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE government of China has just weathered another serious crisis—a crisis which has ended with greater potential possibilities of real progress probably than any other that has occurred since first the nation made the decision to shake off the rule of the monarchial regime. A Cabinet has now been constituted which by the character and experience of the men composing it will engender a greater confidence for the country as a whole both internally and abroad. The Cabinet has announced its intention of engaging in the task of reconstruction—a task so obviously the only course to pursue in the light of the future welfare of the nation. In spite of this most favorable move, in spite of the high character of the men who compose the country's governing organization, there is running through the entire nation a growing feeling that the government is far from being satisfactory in its present form in soundness and permanency. Selfishness, greed, and the lure of personal aggrandisement upon the part of scheming politicians, self-centered governors and occupiers of governmental posts, a combination of deplorable characteristics that has resulted in the diversion of the public funds from the channels of national improvement and advancement to uses personal and illegal, have brought great injury and suffering to the Chinese people. The people now realize that the nation has within its boundaries economic resources capable of making them one of the leading commercial nations of the world which have either been dissipated or ignored by the men in power, who have been satisfied in imbroglios that have wasted the substance of the state bringing in place of prosperity and power national bankruptcy and degradation. Under such circumstances, it cannot be expected that the Chinese will be willing to place loyal confidence in any form of government which is not representative of the nation as a whole. It is

time for the consideration and adoption of a legal system of government that will truly reflect the character and ideals of the nation of China and which will not be, as is the present government, a republic or democracy in name only. True as it may be that the present difficulties may be glossed over by the ascension of a second group of military officials to power and by the obtaining of sufficient finances to extend their activities for several years more, it is equally as true that such a course is only weakening the scant foundation possessed by the present Republic and sending it further into the abyss of confusion and the loss of sovereignty.

WHAT China most needs, and the time is ripe to supply this need, is a modern government, honest, sincere and based solely upon the will of the people with a respect for the law of the land. It is time to turn the back of the nation upon the present existing form of feudal military despotism and government by force of arms, circumstance and intrigue. The greatest weakness of the present government is that of a lack of a representative parliament composed of unassailable spokesmen from all of its provinces. The institution as it exists today is a temporary government without legal support and contrary to the wishes of the majority of the people. In its temporary or *de facto* state this government knows not, when failing in its ability to exercise jurisdiction in the nation, recognition may be withdrawn by the other nations of the world. This wavering condition is also reflected in the financial difficulties of the government, which literally begs for the funds for its maintenance, due solely to the fact that the other nations of the world can not be expected to place any confidence, financially or otherwise, in a country which is continually embroiled in internal and external difficulties. International relations cannot be placed upon a firm basis because of the same lack of confidence and any concessions made to other nations to "save the face" of the existing government are reflected in a weakening of such trust and in the complaints of the people of the country who are in the final analysis the ones most vitally affected. Recognition of the present pseudo Republic of China by the other nations of the world is merely that of convenience. The trend of modern governments has proven that people may no longer be controlled either by force or by tradition but that the truly representative government as known in this century approaches more nearly toward the ideal form and most certainly meets with the greatest approval of those concerned. Personal power has been defeated in all sections of the world and govenments "of the people, for the people and by the people" through an orderly system of self-imposed legal institutions are flourishing. In the final summing up, it is the will of the majority of the people which controls the actions of the nations of the Western world that today occupy the premier positions and it is such an expression that the people of China are looking toward and which the militarists of the nation are working feverishly to divert their attention from.

NEVER has there been such an opportune moment for the government of China to become a Republic in form as well as in name as is now being offered and if this opportunity is lost the recording of the history of these few years will bring the names of the men who have caused it to be lost into bold relief as traitors not only to their own country but also to democracy and modern civilization. The means of stabilizing and establishing the government of China are at hand in the existing commercial, industrial and educational organizations which are in every province and every city center and which may be taken as representative due to their years of establishment and the successes of their members in bringing the nation forward in education and commerce in spite of the obstacles of misgovernment. From their ranks can be recruited men with foresight and stamina who will be able to give the present government that representative authority which it now lacks. These men can be depended upon, due to their activities of the past, not to be office seekers and to voice the real will of the people of the nation as a whole. In this regard, the attempt may be made by those now in power or those seeking power to form new so-called national organizations to provide the return of the present chaos but these should be emphatically ignored. The plan of the People's Constitutional Convention, having as its model for guidance a similar body which drafted the Constitution of the United States, is the logical method of insuring stability and of establishing a government of permanence. This convention should not be too large and should emphasize quality rather than quantity. Six to ten real representatives will be quite enough from each province to do away with the provisional constitution of 1912 and to give to the nation a permanent working plan which will be in accord with the wishes of the people. When such a permament constitution is an established fact, a representative parliament should be immediately elected utilizing the same means as that of electing the delegates to the constitutional convention and the authority of such a parliament should be at once recognized by the remaining departments of the government and a means of close cooperation assured. After the experiences of the Chinese people since the provisional constitution of 1912 was promulgated, it may be expected that this parliament will

function as a legislative body, permitting the government to initiate policies and carry them through with their approval. Then and only then can the Republic of China obtain real recognition from the other powers of the world. To ignore this means the downfall of the Chinese nation; to espouse it means national peace and prosperity.

THE constitution which a People's Convention would write should not be an elaborate compendium of similar documents of the other constitutional governments of the world but should be as simple and specific as is possible and should be permitted to develop as the nation develops. As long as it guarantees at all times the existence of a representative body whose consent to the vital acts of the government is necessary, the rest may be left to experience. It would also be a misstep to attempt the organization of a highly centralized government and the provinces through representative government should be permitted to carry on the every day affairs of their localities. By so doing the federal form will be utilized giving local jurisdiction to those affected and national matters into the hands of the central government. Immediate exercise of national prerogatives may be found in the establishment of a national highway system for motor cars and the perfection of an adequate railway plan, under the Ministry of Communications, both of which will treble the national wealth of the nation and will insure a unity of the country. Adequate port facilities should also be provided to meet trade expansions that must be brought by the future. To these ends should be employed the majority of the foreign capital brought into the nation and with a firm, substantial government this capital will be easily forthcoming. The establishment of a Judiciary through concerted action and a recognition of the will of the people that will guarantee the rights of the individual as known in democratic nations is also a prime essential. The statistics of industrial life of the nation and the financial administration of the government should be accurately compiled and published in order that increased confidence be created at home and abroad. After all credit is purely a matter of confidence. Education must not be neglected and training for citizenship should be the prime motive of provincial and governmental schools.

THE history of the present day China has shown that the people have a will which must be regarded. Yuan Shih K'ai was unable to bring about a return to the old order despite his seemingly firm entrenched position. Chang Hsun went down as an example that the growing consciousness of the Chinese people is capable of assertion. And those who attempt to stem the present rising tide will also find that the experience of years has left some firmly implanted ideas and ideals in the minds of the people and that they themselves will suffer the same ignomy of defeat and isolation. The wise statesman will align himself with the great and growing force and will be placed in positions of power—that cannot be abused—by their reflection of the will of the people. There is a lesson to be learned in past occurences and future indications and it will not and cannot be ignored.

THE new International Banking Consortium formed to finance China's reconstruction projects will hold its first formal meeting in America in October. Reports from Japan indicate that the Japanese government is attaching considerable importance to the meeting to which it considers it advisable to submit a concrete plan concerning the operation of the Consortium in China with the object of benefitting Japan and her interests in this country. Nor are the United States of America, Great Britain and France paying less attention to the forthcoming conference at which details for lending money to China will be worked out and plans made. What decisions the conference will make it is difficult to say, but it appears almost certain that the Chinese Eastern Railway will be placed under the sphere of the Consortium's business operations and that plans to preserve China's territorial integrity and her political independence will be decided upon. The importance of the conference is such that the various Powers interested in the Consortium may, according to information from Tokyo, delegate their ambassadors to attend its sessions in addition to the representatives of their financial interests. At that international financial meeting the foreign policies of the four big nations towards China will be disclosed. If Great Britain, America and France co-operate at the conference table, Japan will be obliged, or rather forced, to abandon her traditional policy of the conquest of China by financial and other means. If not, she will adhere to her old policy and continue to carry out in this country her aggressive plans.

CHINA should, of course, attach even greater importance to the forthcoming conference. She will still have one month to place her views regarding the form of services which the Consortium can render to her before the members of the British, American and French banking groups informally so that they may know what are her likes and her dislikes. She should at the same time frame a constructive policy and explain to these international bankers how they can help carry out that policy. She should also take the foreign public into confidence by giving sufficient publicity to that constructive policy.

Even the American banking group has appealed to the public for support of its China program. Recently an elaborate statement regarding the Consortium has been issued by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Company. In that statement Mr. Lamont says that the success of the Consortium depends not so much on the governments involved, but on the participation and good will of the peoples of the nations which have entered into the Consortium. Such a participation, he said will insure the success of the enterprise and will do much to establish peace in the Orient. This same statement may also be implied to express an earnest desire for the expression of the will of the Chinese people through a stable and substantial government. It is needless to say that the Chinese government, which will have to borrow large sums from the newly formed Consortium for reorganization purposes and for the development of basic enterprises, should do whatever she can to make known through the press her wishes with regard to the form of assistance from the Consortium which will be most acceptable to her and which will promote peace and eliminate the possibility of war in Asia.

SEVERAL representatives of the German government have recently arrived in Peking to discuss with the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs the desirability of resuming commercial relations between these two countries. They came at a time when Peking was fully occupied with the internal problems of vital importance. Now that some of the internal problems have been partially solved they will have a better chance to come to an understanding with the Chinese government. Dr. W. W. Yen, new Minister of Foreign Affairs, will undoubtedly be particularly interested in the making of a new Chinese-German treaty of a commercial nature. He was former Minister to Germany and only recently returned to China from Europe where he made a careful study of the international situation as now in existence. As commercial relations between Germany and Great Britain, between Germany and America, and between Germany and other Western countries, have been resumed, the Chinese government will unquestionably see that there is no good reason further to delay the resumption of Chinese-German relationship. One reason why the Chinese government has hitherto been reluctant to consider overtures from Germany was the question of the indemnification of Chinese losses by Germany during the war which not yet been even discussed. If the German official representatives at Peking take the initiative in proposing a solution of the question of indemnities, the Chinese government will probably be more ready to respond to their proposal, to renew the former relationship of the two countries. China's refusal to sign the German Peace Treaty that awarded Kiaochow to Japan, however, does not stand in the way of the arrangement of a commercial treaty.

IN Peking official circles it is felt that Germany should send an official of Dr. Wilhelm Solf's standing to conduct negotiations. A high and experienced official is bound to receive greater attention from the Chinese government, such as Dr. Solf has received since his arrival in Japan. The official representative to China should also be a big business man. That Germany in the future will emphasize the commercial side of foreign relationship more than anything else cannot be gainsaid. This Dr. Solf has made clear in an interview with representatives of the Japanese press in which, he said: "My object in coming to Japan as representative of Germany is to promote economic relations between the two countries and to further their cultural friendship. In my trunk there is no such thing as the policy of the German government in regard to the world's diplomacy." In a commercial way China is more important to Germany than any other country in Asia. Her demand of Western products and machinery, and her ability to supply raw materials, remarked a Chinese official in the Peking Foreign Office to a representative of the *Review*, surpass those of Japan by many times. He believes that with Dr. Yen at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs China will take a greater interest in the proposal of Germany to resume their previous commercial relations although none of the Germans who are now residing in this country either as traders or as professional men suffer by the absence of a formal commercial treaty.

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

WHEN the American people decided to have a permanent constitution their government was administered under a provisional constitution, known as the articles of confederation, but the fact that their provisional constitution was in operation was never supposed to be a reason why the people should not have a constitution of a permanent character whenever in their opinion they thought necessary. The fact also that Congress was in session and legislating did not cause anyone to doubt that the people were supreme, and that both the provisional constitution and Congress must submit to their decision. Thus far there is in a sense an analogy between China and America in connection with the subject of constitutional making. China is under a provisional constitutional and

parliament is in session, but it should not follow that the people of China are any less supreme, than when they compelled the Manchu Dynasty to abdicate, proclaimed a republic, and if it be their wish they can restore the Manchus to power, or convene a national assembly to frame a permanent constitution.

IF the writer was asked what action the American people took when they decided to substitute a permanent for their provisional constitution, he would answer, that they convened a constitutional assembly to frame a permanent constitution. If further asked how that constitutional assembly was constituted, the answer would be that each American state selected a certain number of its properly qualified citizens and afterward appointed them to meet the citizens similarly chosen from the other states, and, when assembled, they would organize into a constitutional convention empowered to write a permanent constitution for the United States of America. It was thus that the assembly was constituted and the members entrusted with the patriotic duty and responsibility of preparing an organic law for their country.

THE states selected their respective representatives to the assembly with great care. Some of the members had already attained to eminence in their country's affairs and the future held distinction for others. Washington was one of the representatives from the state of Virginia, Madison was another from the same state, Hamilton was a representative from New York, and Patterson from New Jersey. The presiding officer of the convention was Washington, at the time comparitively a young man. Nearly all of the representatives were young. The representative who proposed more provisions for the constitution than any other, and which were adopted as a part of the instrument, was Mr. Patterson of New Jersey, then only twenty-eight years old. It was no time for the reactionary. America turned to her young men and confided her future destiny in full confidence to them, and there has been no disappointment. Washington was always progressive. He stood on the front during war and in peace. He had no patience with a conservatism that limited America to a selfish isolation, and maintained that the interest of America might demand that alliance with other nations should be formed.

AFTER the assembly had been deliberating for some time the draft of the constitution, under which Americans live, and which is their government, was completed and immediately referred to the states for approval, when approved to become the organic law of America. The people of the states would not surrender their sovereignty in that they reserved the right of final action. And here it may be observed, that an objection has been raised to a national constitutional assembly for China because the customs of the provinces are so materially different in some as to be irreconcilable. The customs of the states were also different and are still different, but in deference to these customs the constitution was so written as to confer on the central government only the powers necessary for self support and proper operations and to avoid as much as possible disturbing any peculiar customs of a state. A careful reading of the constitution shows a clear boundary of demarcation between the central and state government and which is defined as a constitutional provision as follows: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." The meaning of the provision is that the powers considered absolutely essential for the central government to possess for its successful operation are specifically set forth in the constitution, and the power which would enable a state to defeat that operation are very reasonably prohibited. It was not the purpose of Washington to free his countrymen from monarchial government and place them in the power of a centralized authority. The purpose was to establish a central government capable of defending itself from aggression, whether domestic or foreign, and leave to the states the management of their internal affairs, according to their own laws and customs, when not in conflict with the national constitution. If a state law should conflict with the constitution or a law of the central govermnent the state law would necessarily be null and void or else the central government might cease to exist in a short time.

NOW it appears, from what has been here written, that the American people, acting through their duly chosen representatives prepared such a constitution as they wanted and put it into operation, and for more than a hundred years have enjoyed the blessings of liberty for themselves and secured it for their posterity. And the attempt to depreciate republican institutions is without reason and utterly senseless, in view of the great fact that there never existed in ancient or modern times a nation, whose resources in value, quantity, or quality could measure with those of the United States and which have been developed under a constitution written by the American people themselves. If there could be any doubt of the constitution being the will of the people the preamble to it would remove the doubt. The preamble reads as follows: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, insure domestic tranquility,

provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution of the United States of America."

IF it could be admitted that China was governed by the provisional constitution or any civil law there would nevertheless be no reason why the people should not select representatives to organize a national assembly to prepare a permanent constitution for their country, and the way is open. China is dividid into provinces and why could not each province select a certain number of its best qualified citizens, as did the American states, and empower them to meet together, organize themselves into a national assembly and then proceed to prepare a permanent constitution? Any interference with the assemblying or proceedings of such an assembly would be an attack on the sovereignty of the people and could legally be repelled by the means necessary to defeat it. The plan proposed by General Wu Pei-fu, and thus indicated, is feasible, and there ought to be no difficulty in giving it practical results. If there was a legal parliament in session, and an executive legally officiating, the people would still have the perfect right to make any change in their government they thought proper. No Englishman or American, whatever his position, would dare to question the right of the English or the American people to make fundamental changes in their respective governments. And in no government are changes more pressingly demanded than in China, not superficial or surface changes, but searching and fundamental.

THE wayfaring man knows that the functioning authorities at Peking have no constitutional commission for what they have been and are doing, and what General Wu has in mind is to frame for China an organic law, approved by the people, defining the powers of government, the extent and limitation, giving certainty to administration of public affairs; and there will be no stable government until an organic law of that character is prepared or enforced. More than nine years have gone since the provisional constitution was promulgated as the government and its guide, but it has received no recognition, by any of the military and political factions which have ruled at the capital since the death of the Empress Dowager, and who are responsable for the resulting national disgrace.

THE appeal recently made by Mr. Ku Hung-ming in which he recalls what Japan did in her war with Russia and the safety the result brought to China is not complimentary to the Western nations named. Mr. Ku writes that if Russia had been successful China would been divided between Britian, Germany, France, and Russia, though there is no proof that a dismemberment of China was so contemplated and the accusation is based on a surmise. The advocacy of a friendly policy between China and Japan is reasonable, but Mr. Ku has partly failed to see in the culpable and insulting course of Japan towards China the inseparable obstacle. There is at least an interesting paragraph in his letter, published in the *North China Daily News*, of the 23rd, and which may be explained. Mr. Ku writes that the intention on the part of Japan in presenting the notorious Twenty-One Demands was good, but the method was clumsy and wrong. No doubt the intention was good in the interest of Japan as the demands, if accepted, would make China a vassal state to the Island Empire, and it is not known by what method Mr. Ku thinks it could have been employed to excuse the insult and injustice. In the letter it is pointed out that the learned men of China have proved their incapacity for government, that the half-educated have converted China in to a motor car Chinese, and that he was convinced that China would be governed best by men of "horse sense" like Chang Tso-lin and Lu Ying-Ting. There are no horses in China, though plenty of ponies and pony sense is evidently of a doubtful quality as well as quantity. It was not expected that a man of Mr. Ku's accomplishment and a student of Confucius would overlook his young countrymen, who are receiving their education at the renowned universities of the world, and who are the hope of China. These young men will hardly be satisfied to have the destiny of their country shaped by men endowed only with horse or pony-sense.

THE evidence is ocular that the activity for free government by the young men Mr. Ku has ignored has laid the foundation of a public sentiment which affords every indication of growing in strength and expanding. It is the sentiment on which General Wu relied to a great extent in driving out of Peking the robbers of the wealth of China and the defamers of her national character. Mr. Ku gives the information that several of the Anfu motor car Chinese have found an asylum in the Japanese Legation at Peking, and without debating the international right to give the asylum he frankly states that Japan was compelled, from a sense of honor, to protect the men she was associated with in the despoilment of China. The writer is not going to advance here an opinion on the question of the right of asylum. He believes that several of the fugitives deserve to be shot, but that they should be decently shot, and after being heard in their defence and proven quietly beyond a reasonable doubt. The Mandates

of the President outlawing his countrymen and condemning them to death do not accord with his surroundings and the civilization of the age. And it is advised that in the preparation of a permanent constitution the following provisions, which are copies from the American Constitutions, be incorporated therein. The provisions show how careful the American people guarded their personal and property rights in their organic law.

One provision reads: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons shall not be violated, and no warrant shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath, or affirmation, and particularly describing the person to be seized."

Again: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

Again: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury."

Again: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial Jury of the State and district where the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of Counsel for his defence." Whether the Jury system be practical in China before education is more generally diffused among the people would probably be left to the determination of the national assembly, but whether approved or not the fundamental principles set forth in the quoted provisions would substantially remain in their safe guarding efficacy. There are other important and equally as fundamental principles in the American Constitution and any violation of which by any American official would lead to his summary impeachment and dismissal from office.

Ministry of Communications Hard Up Financially

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

MR. Yeh Kung-cho, new Minister of Communications, has assumed office. Notwithstanding his lengthy connection with that Ministry and his intimate knowledge of its ins and outs, he finds his position a most difficult one. First of all, he will have to secure a sum of at least ten million hard dollars to meet the financial obligations of the Ministry for the next five months ending December 31, 1920. During its control of the political situation at Peking for nearly three years, the Anfu Club has requisitioned from the Ministry all the available funds for purposes other than those they were intended for, and has completely drained its financial resources.

From June 1919 to July 1920 alone, $21,000,000 was earned and spent. Of this sum, $15,000,000 was used for party purposes, or rather for strengthening the position of the Anfu Club. Even shortly before the recent military operations of the Chihli forces against the Anfu troops, Tseng Yu-chun, who has been Minister of Communications during the last twelve months, turned over to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui $2,000,000—collections from the Peking-Hankow Railway and the Peking-Mukden Railway—to finance the campaigns. At one time he went so far as to propose to the Ministry of Navy the purchase of submarines with money from the Ministry of Communications.

The following table just compiled by the Communications authorities shows in detail the deficit of $10,000,000 for the next five months, (from August to December) which the new Minister of Communications must make up if the credit of his Ministry is to be maintained:

Remarks	Expenditures							Receipts		
			Pay to various lines					Redemption of Depreciated Peking Notes		
Months	Interest on loans	Special Expenditure of the Ministry	Chuchow Pinghsiang	Changchow-Amoy	Hunan-Hupeh	Ichang-Hankow ,, Kuichow	Total	Face Value	Equivalent in Silver Dollar (at .60)	Deficits
August	2,025,410.00	198,160.00	25,000.00	3,750.00	100,000.00	20,000.00	2,372,320.00	3,300,000.00	1,980,000.00	392,320.00
September	2,911,500.00	198,160.00	25,000.00	3,750.00	100,000.00	20,000.00	3,258,410.00	1,217,500.00	730,000.00	2,527,910.00
October	3,790,119.02	198,160.00	25,000.00	3,750.00		20,000.00	4,037,029.02	1,100,000.00	660,000.00	3,377,029.02
November	1,452,110.94	198,160.00	25,000.00	3,750.00		20,000.00	1,699,020.94			1,699,020.94
December	2,686,309.87	198,160.00	25,000.00	3,750.00		20,000.00	2,933,219.87	1,700,000.00	1,020,000.00	1,913,219.87
Total	12,865,449.83	990,800.00	125,000.00	18,750.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	14,299,999.83	7,317,500.00	4,390,500.00	9,909,499.83

In the foregoing table nothing is mentioned of the revenue that may be received from the four principal government lines, namely, the Peking-Hankow, the Peking-Mukden, the Shanghai-Nanking and the Tientsin-Pukow, because there is very little left on account of the heavy requisition of funds made upon them by Tseng Yu-chun during his administration in the Eighth fiscal year of the Republic of China. During the next five months, perhaps $2,000,000 may be available from railway surplus earnings, and out of this sum a good deal of reorganization work will have to be financed.

In consequence of the political situation, the trunk lines of the government, regular remittances from which hitherto enabled the

Ministry of Communications to meet financial obligations which fell due promptly, have been badly off financially as well as in other respects. They have suspended traffic either completely or partially for nearly two months, and as a result the Ministry of Communications has suffered a loss of $6,000,000. A considerable damage has been done to the rolling stock, which in addition to the suspension of traffic, has increased the deficit. Furthermore certain sections of the railways were torn or destroyed during the recent military operations. All this will cost the government much money for repairs.

The position of the Minister of Communications is, therefore, none too enviable in view of the difficult tasks ahead. It is no easy matter to solve the financial problem which is facing the Ministry at the present time. There is no prospect of the Ministry obtaining loans from the new Consortium to meet the deficit as outlined in the foregoing table. Even if the Consortium is able to arrange advances, they will be used to disband soldiers or to meet administrative expenses or to clear up the back pay of the troops.

One Cabinet Minister remarked that in accepting the office of Minister of Communications, Mr. Yeh Kung-cho has to be thanked rather than to be blamed. To be sure he said, Mr. Yeh, would be able to place some of his friends or former associates in positions of importance, but the responsibility he has to assume for them is unusually great. It is pointed out that if Mr. Yeh is to reorganize the railway administrations successfully, he is bound to use those railway men whom he knows to be experienced. The government appears to allow him complete freedom in the selection of the railway directors.

Clarence T. C. Sun, able director of the Chu-Chin Railway, according to the latest report to hand, will be appointed Director of the Peking Mukden Railway. Chao Ching-hua, former director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, will be appointed Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. J. C. Ho, secretary of the President's Office, whose honesty is well known in official circles, will be appointed director of the Chu Chin Railway. Yu Jen-feng, former assistant director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, has been appointed director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, and Shui Chun-chao, former assistant director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, has been appointed director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway. Hsu Shih-chang, who has been appointed Vice-Minister of Communications, will retain the post of director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

With these railway men to manage the trunk lines of China, Mr. Yeh, it is believed, will be able to straighten up railway affairs which have been more or less in a state of confusion. In addition, he will undoubtedly introduce modern ideas into the administration of the Ministry proper. During his last trip to America and Europe, he was deeply impressed with the modern methods of running the government or conducting business, and broadened his views at the same time. This was shown in his interview with the assistant editor of *Millard's Review* published a half year ago.

Besides the financial problem which threatens the credit of the Ministry of Communications, Mr. Yeh will find it difficult to cope with military interference in the operation of trains. Although the military operations in North China have long been over, no conductor or railway officer dares question the right of a common soldier to travel without a ticket, or to hold up a train for half an hour. And no railway director has the courage to enforce traffic regulations when the militarists are involved.

In dealing with railway officers, the Fengtien soldiers appear to be especially unreasonable, and it is hoped that the promise given to the editors of foreign papers by General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Mukden, soon after his arrival at Tientsin at the beginning of August, that he would see to it that none of his men would interfere in the operation of trains will be carried out literally. On account of his friendly relations with General Chang, the new Minister of Communications may be in a better position to remove military interference in the railway administration.

Mr. Yeh is the best qualified person to head the Ministry of Communications at this moment, and to try to solve the financial problem and the problem of military interference which are presenting themselves. To this both foreigners and Chinese agree. The foreign newspapers like *the Peking and Tientsin Times* are full of comments favorable to him. The Diplomatic Body at Peking shares in their views. It was rather disappointed at one time when it learned that the government was considering the advisability of appointing Wang Nai-ping Minister of Communications.

Peking, August 21, 1920.

The National Citizen's Convention

BY T. H. LEE

BY far the most momentous question that has come before the nation since the eventful days of the Revolution of 1911, and one that is fraught with tremendous possibilities for the Chinese Republic is the National Citizen's Convention, which is at present occupying the attention of the public.

We are rapidly approaching the parting of the ways; one, leading us to the goal towards which the nation has been striving for these nine long years—the people's rule, democracy, with all that that sacred word connotes; the other to the ever strengthening

grip of the power of autocracy and militarism which is gradually reducing China into a state of despair and impotency.

As a matter of fact, the National Citizen's Convention will be a test case—a final court of appeal in which the claims of the people on the one hand, and the pretension of autocracy and militarism on the other, will be finally decided—at least for some time to come.

To state the facts concretely; if the National Citizen's Convention should come into effect, one of two things must happen either the ultimate elimination of militarism and all the evils that it entails and the true beginning of the people's rule together with the solution of the many complex internal and external problems, which have been perplexing to the nation; or the continued submission of the people for an indefinite period to the rule of, perhaps, a more aggressive militarism which may bring ultimate ruin to this country.

In this Citizen's Convention it is not the militarists nor the world who will pronounce the verdict, but the people themselves. They will either come out triumphantly, or emerge in despair and perhaps in greater confusion than ever.

To the thinking public the proposition, most desirable and most commendable though it may be, furnishes at once food for serious thought. Opinions are consequently divided as to the advisability of holding such a convention during this stage of national transition when public thought and sentiment have not yet been crystalized, when unity of action is still a question of uncertainty, when the mass of the people is still ignorant of the true meaning of Republic, and when selfishness and political immorality are still rampant among officials and politicians. Would not the convention be a mere repetition—only on a grander scale—of the tacties of our notorious parliamentarians, with whom the resort to fistic argumentation and creation of confusion is too common a method of procedure. Would not the corrupt demagogues take advantage of this supreme occasion and ingratiate themselves into the people's party to gain their selfish ends. Who could say that with the expert experience of nine years of crooked intrigues, the disbanded Anfuites and other undesirable politicians may not come out again in the guise of innocence in order to beguile the citizens, and ultimately defeat the very ends and purposes for which they have been working. These and many other reasons contribute to the hesitation on the part of the wary and the cautious to support such a momentous undertaking as The National Citizen's Convention.

On the other hand, there are many who, like General Wu Pei Fu, are optimistic in their faith and hope in the convention, and who consider this a supreme opportunity to try such an experiment. Within the last two years, the people have made very rapid strides in their progress of self-realisation. In their organized opposition against corrupt officials; which resulted in the ultimate overthrow of the Anfu Club, they see a growing unity, and spirit of cooperation which bids fair for the success of the convention and the inauguration of the true popular rule.

Personally, I do not see anything impractical in the Citizen's Convention, provided certain precautions are taken, and certain conditions adhered to, in order that the mistakes of the past may be avoided, and better results may be expected.

Firstly, as to precautions the following points must be insisted upon: (1) That no official interference be permitted either directly or indirectly as has hither been practised, and that the convention should be organized entirely by the people represented by their existing organizations. (2) That no new organization, which is established after the overthrow of the Anfu Club, i. e. after August 1st, 1920, be recognised, and allowed to participate in the convention. This is a very important point, because of the readiness of corrupt politicians to take advantage of such times as this in organizing mushroom organizations under the mask of people's society to boost themselves. This was one of the tactics of the politicians when they wanted to be elected to the parliament. (3) That the number of delegates be reduced to the smallest possible number, in order to facilitate the procedure of the convention. This has a two-fold advantage: (a) the smaller the number, the more thorough the process of elimination, and those finally selected as delegates will be those who have the confidence of the public: (6) A great mass meeting is very difficult to handle, and when representatives are of various opinions, long and excited harangues and final confusion will be the sure result. (3) Propaganda work must be launched at least a month or two before the convention to explain to the people the purpose and aim of the convention and to prepare them for the forth-coming program. The idea of the propaganda is to bring about a unity of ideas as to the proposals to be presented at the convention. (4) The proposals should be fundamental in character and few in number. Moreover, they should be topics which the public have already discussed and advocated. What is most essential is that these points be passed at the convention with as little friction and waste of time as possible. As to the details, and working, these may be assigned to different expert committees appointed by the convention.

Now as to some of the proposals to be submitted before the conference. I shall enumerate them as follows:

I. Immediate disbandment of superfluous troops. The more desirable may be sent as laborers in public works such as railways, road-building; or those who desire, as colonists to the frontier and unoccupied lands, (A large industrial bank may be organized to loan small sums of money to these coolies, according to the colonial system followed by the British government in the Straits Settlements). It is necessary that a number of delegates be appointed by the convention to supervise the disbandment of troops, which can not be left to the militarists alone.

II. The speedy abolition of the tuchunate and the substitution thereof with Civil Provincial Governorship. The tuchuns, subordinated to the Ministry of War, should be despatched to the frontier and coast provinces solely for purpose of national defence.

III. The creation of the effective police system in the provinces under the control of the Civil government.

IV. The establishment of Civil Authority in place of the present system of government.

V. The introduction of self government in places which are already ripe to try the experiment.

VI. The institution of a decentralized system of government, by which Civil Governors should be elected by the province, and not appointed by the government—the Central government retaining the power only of confirming the election.

VII. The introduction of an auditing system in all governmental bureaus, from the central government down to the smallest districts of the province, the same to be under the supervision of the Board of Finance.

VIII. The independence of the Judiciary from governmental or party affiliations. This is to prevent

any party or official influence in the decision of any case, and the consequent distortion of justice.

IX. Non-interference of the government militarily or otherwise public elections.

X. The hastening of the constitution.

As will be noticed these proposals have been more or less brought up either in newspapers or in public discussions; and if the convention would confine itself to these questions, it would not be difficult to get them pushed through the Conference procedure. We have said that one of the important requirements to ensure the success of the convention is to make the number of delegates as small as possible and we have given reason for it.

What would be the simplest way of functioning such as election? By making representative people's organizations as units, and entrusting some influential organization with supervisory functions. There are two such organizations at present in my mind. The Chamber of Commerce and the Educational Association. According to my idea the Educational Association is preferable. Whichever of the two may be agreed upon, we may accordingly divide the functions as follows:

(1) The provincial organization will be chosen as the Provincial Headquarters for final election.

(2) The district organization will supervise the district election.

(3) All other citizens organizations on certain agreed date may hold their election, at which eight delegates (two representing one vocation: such as education, trade, labor, industry) shall be elected to the Provincial election. The Provincial organization in turn shall elect from 10 to 20 representatives representing the various vocations for the National Conference. There are about 22 provinces in China, and number of delegates will be 220 which will be a reasonable reprentation at the National Convention.

This article is written with two-fold idea: (1) to start discussion and invite opinion on this most important subject. (2) To endeavor to show some workable and practical method by which we may be enabled to attain our great object. If only it may help to arouse public interest in this great convention, I shall feel satisfied.

News from North China

Mr. Norman, the newly appointed manager of the Imperial Hotel, has arrived in Tientsin from Peking and has taken over the management of the hotel.

The American Consulate General at Tientsin move their quarters at the end of this month, going into the new building, at the corner of Meadows Road, in the British Concession, on Septmber 1.

His Excellency M. Everts, the Belgian Minister, had an audience with President Hsu Shih-chang on August 14 when he presented to the Chief Executive the Order of Leopold from the King of the Belgians.

Dr. W. W. Yen, new Minister of Foreign Affairs, formally assumed office on August 17. Dr. Yen is popular with the Diplomatic Body in Peking, and was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs before.

General Tien Wen-lieh, former Minister of the Interior, has declined an appointment as Adviser to the President. General Tien, according to reports, intends to return to Hupeh, his native province, for retirement.

Acting under the instruction of the Civil Governor of Chihli, the Tientsin Customs issued a notification to the effect that after the expiration of the term of 21 days, the exportation of rice shall be prohibited. The notice is dated August 10th.

It is stated that work on the exterior of the new Italian Municipal buildings in the Italian Concession at Tientsin will be completed some time in October, and it is hoped by the concession authorities that the building will be ready for the formal opening in the New Year.

Admiral Sah Cheng-ping, Minister of Navy, has decided to hold a naval conference for the introduction of certain reforms into the Chinese navy. He will invite all the high naval officers to attend the conference which will begin its first session on September 1.

The main force of the Fengtien 28th Division, stationed at Langfang, consisting of 8,010 men, 1,692 head of horses, 12 field-guns, 10 mountain-guns and 28 machine guns, has been sent back to Mukden. Men belonging to the 27th Division are also being transported back to Fengtien.

Chao Chun-fan, superintendent of the Customs at Tientsin, was transferred by a Mandate issued on the evening of August 17, to be Salt Commissioner of Chekiang. Li Su-hsun was appointed to succeed him as Customs superintendent. Mr. Li's office as superintendent of the Ling Tsing Customs was taken over by Tu Wen-pu.

The Russian Legation has requested the Chinese government to afford the necessary protection to all Russian frontier consulates. It appears, according to Reuter, that a Bolshevik detachment a fortnight ago entered Mongolian territory. The Chinese troops made a display of armed resistance, whereupon the Russians retreated from Mongolia.

The Governor of Chihli having imposed a surtax on salt in the province since August 1, the foreign group bankers made a representation to the Diplomatic Body at Peking protesting against the surtax. The Consular Body of Tientsin lodged a formal protest with the Civil Governor in consequence, acting under the instructions of the Diplomatic Body.

The wedding of Miss Vere Edgell Raleigh Bidwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Bidwell, and Mr. Lancefield Beaumont Howell, younger brother of W. M. Howell of Messrs Lidell and Company took place on Saturday afternoon last at All Saints Church in Tientsin. Rev. S. G. Teakle, officiated, and the service was choral, Mr. Cadman presiding at the organ.

On the evening of August 14, Hsu Shih-chang, a brother of the President, was appointed Vice-Minister of Communications, and Kao Lin-wai, a friend of General Chang Tso-ling and General Tsao Kun, was appointed Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Mr. Hsu concurrently holds the position of the director of the Tientsin Pukow Railway.

General Wu Pei-fu, Commander of the Third Division, who was mainly responsible for the overthrow of the Anfu Club, had an audience with the President for the first time since the military operations on August 16. During the audience the whole political situation was discussed at length. General Wu left Peking on the evening of August 17, for Paotingfu.

On the afternoon of August 17, the President gave a reception in his office in honor of the American Congressional party which was visiting in Peking. In the evening the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Communications gave a dinner and theatrical party in the honor of the American Congressmen at Na Tung's residence in Peking.

By Mandates issued on August 17, General Tien Wen-li, Director of the Metropolitan Municipal Affairs, was allowed to resign; General Chang Chih-

tan, new Minister of the Interior, was appointed to succeed General Tien; Chow Tsz-chi, new Minister of Finance, was appointed concurrently Director-general of the Currency Bureau and also Director-general of the Salt administration.

Mr. Takano, manager of the local branch of Messrs Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce. being promoted to the main office at Tokyo, and Mr. Tamaki having come to Tientsin to take his place, an entertainment was given by the retiring and the incoming managers at the Public Hall, last Saturday evening, in honor of Japanese residents, with whom the firm has business connections.

Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications and also High Industrial Commissioner, has recommended to the President the immediate establishment of offices of Chinese Commercial Attaches to be attached to the various Chinese legations abroad, especially in Great Britain, the United States of America, Japan and France. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been instructed by the President to consider Mr. Yeh's recommendation and make provisions to carry it out.

By Mandates issued on the evening of August 18, Wang Chang-hu, former Commissioner of Education in Chihli, was appointed Vice-Minister of Education; Wang Sz-yuan, former Commissioner for Finance in Chihli, was made Vice-Minister of Finance; Chang Hu retired as Vice-Minister of Finance and was made president of the Currency Bureau. Pan Fu was made director of the Salt Administration and concurrently acts as Vice-Minister of Finance.

"It has been constantly reported that a conflict will take place between the Chihli and Fengtien factions over the question of division of spoils." said the *China Advertiser* of Tientsin, "but the two leaders perceiving the vast effect on the national situation arising out of discord between them, have decided to maintain amicable relations. It is said that in order to materialize their intention, a memorial tablet pledging their friendship will be established, and the two families will be fast united by the bond of nuptial relations."

Miss Ida May Vare, daughter of the Hon. William S. Vare, of Pennsylvania, a member of the American Congressional party which is now visiting in Peking, died at 4. 30 on the morning of August 18, in the French Hospital. Miss Vare had been ill during the journey to China, suffering from acute tonsolitis and it was this sickness that was responsible for her death. Mrs. Vare, the mother, is in Honolulu, she having to break away from the party and remain there on account of heart trouble. Miss Beatrice Vare, who has also been ill during her stay in Peking, is improving in health. The dinners on the program for August 18 and 19 were cancelled, by the party as well as other receptions.

On August 3, a deputation, consisting of the President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin, and a representative of the President of the Chihli Provincial Assembly, called upon the editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* and presented him with a motor car as their appreciation of his assistance in trying to rid China of morphia, opium and other vicious drugs and his impartial attitude in the discussion of Chinese as well as international affairs. After having obtained the sanction of the Board of Directors of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, its editor accepted the gift in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce and the Provincial Assembly in which he said "in accepting the gift and testimonial you have so kindly presented to me, I intend in no way to depart from the policy which I have endeavored to follow ever since I have been in charge of this paper, namely; to consider first of all the interests of my own country, and secondly, to strive for what, in my judgment, is fair play for China, and likely to promote her true interests in domestic and foreign problems."

Peking, August 21, 1920.

News from Central China

The entrance examinations for the fall term of 1920 of Boone University, Wuchang, will be held on September 1, in Thomas Hall of the University.

It has been announced that a branch of the Chinese American Bank, or the Commercial and Industrial Bank of China, will be opened in Hankow on September 1.

The authorities here are trying to locate the property and real estate of General W. S. Y. Tinge, Tseng Yu-ching and other Anfu criminals in these cities with a view to confiscating them.

The China Hide and Produce Company of New York have opened their offices in Hankow and are located on the Bund in the French Concession of Hankow. This is a further indication of the growth of American trade in the port of Hankow.

Captain T. A. Kearney, Commander of the Yangtze Patrol of the United States Navy, was entertained at tiffin today at the Race Club of Hankow by the American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow and members of the American community.

Martial law is still in force in Wuchang although things have settled down to their normal state after a period of political disturbance. Luggage and handbags are subject to inspection and examination in passing in and out of the city gates of Wuchang by city guards.

A large consignment of opium amounting to about 54,000 ounces was shipped to Hankow by Chinese opium smugglers last month. The drug was landed at the Japanese concession at Hankow and was taken to the smuggling agency by motor car under police protection.

The normal service of trains on the Peking-Hankow line was resumed this week after having been thrown out of commission for a few weeks by the military situation along the line. The Hankow office of the railway refuses to accept depreciated bank notes in payment of fares.

The China Pacific Steamship Company's steamer *West Hesseltine* arrived in Hankow on August 16 carrying with it a large consignment of lumber from Portland, Oregon, amounting to 4,500,000 feet. The *West Hesseltine*, after unloading the lumber, will take a full load of cargo of beans for export.

Lao Yung-hung, compradore of the Reiss and Company, and a supporter of philanthropic and public enterprises in Hankow, is promoting a recreation ground for Chinese in this city. So far there has not been a public recreation ground for Chinese here. His plan has been approved and supported by many Chinese here.

In describing the visit of the United States Congressmen at Shanghai, the Japanese *Hukwang Hsin Pao* in Hankow said: "The Congressmen from the United States are now surrounded by pro-American and Anti-Japanese young Chinese at Shanghai. Some of the Congressmen feel tired at hearing the presentations of these Chinese."

Owing to the shallow water in the upper part of the Hankow-Changteh line on the Yangtze at the present season, large steamers plying on that route

have suspended operation for the time being. Japanese steamship companies have most of the business in this up-river service, and play an important part in the carrying trade between Hankow and Hunan.

Wang Chieh-hao and Wang Chieh-pei, son and nephew respectively of General Wang Chang-yuan of Wuchang, left Hankow for Shanghai enroute to America where they will pursue higher education. They are accompanied to the United States by K. C. Liu, English secretary of Tuchun Wang, who is going to the States also for education. It is understood that this party will go first to Washington.

The funeral of Ralph B. Colson, associate executive secretary of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. and formerly State student secretary of the New York Y. M. C. A., was held on August 12 at his residence at Kuling. The services were conducted by the Rev. Arthur M. Sherman of Boone University and Mr. Wayne C. Jordan of the Wuchang Y. M. C. A. Music was rendered by the Kuling quartette, and the services were simple and impressive.

Horace R. Lequear, of the Lakeside or Hu Ping College of the American Reformed Church missionary society at Yochow City, Hunan, is administrator of William A. Reimert, deceased, acting president of the Lakeside College, who was by shot Chang Ching-yao's soldiers on their retreat to Yochow City from Changsha in June. Rev. Reimert's death occurred as he tried to protect Chinese refugees within the missionary compound from injury by the soldiers.

Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan of Wuchang visited the Seven-Mile Creek near Hankow where he interviewed General Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian general, who is regarded as an exemplary Christian soldier, and thanked him for the efficient steps he had taken in subduing the recent rebellion among former Anfu troops. General Wang presented each soldier under General Feng with one dollar as a token of their excellent behavior and good service.

A conservancy plan for the Hsin Ho, the section of the Yangtze along Wuchang, opposite the foreign concessions of Hankow has been submitted to Mr. Ho Pei-yung, Civil Governor of Hupeh, by a commission of the Hupeh Conservancy Board. The plan provides for constant deepening of the river by a dredging device and the construction of a lock connecting the river with a nearby lake, thus making Wuchang accessible to large steamers and opening the city as a trade port.

The Fu Yu Brick Tea Company, a joint enterprise of officials at Peking and some substantial Chinese merchants in Hankow with a capital of $2,000,000, has already established their office in Hankow. The principal business of the company is to export brick teas manufactured in the tea producing districts of Hupeh to North China where they will be sent to Monogolia by motor cars. It is said that many Mongolian and Thibetan priests are shareholders of this tea company.

Chang Ching-tang, brother of Chang Ching-yao, former Tuchun of Hunan and belonging to the Anfu Club, recently attempted to create a rebellion in Wusueh among former Anfu forces, but his scheme was frustrated by General Feng Yu-hsiang. He is the second Anfu general arrested and imprisoned by General Wang Chan-yuan of Wuchang, the first being Wu Kwang-hsin, a relative of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. He was tried at a special military court and was found guilty of instigating rebellion.

A telegram has been received by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Hankow from General Tan Yen-kai of Changsha, Hunan, in which General Tan urged tea merchants from North China and the lower Yangtze now at Hankow to proceed forthwith to the tea districts in Hunan to collect tea since the black tea season is well advanced. He also promised to protect itinerant tea collectors by instructing officials in the tea districts to safeguard them from bandits in order to promote tea trade and relieving the distress of the tea merchants in Hunan.

General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan is now in Chungking, Szechuen, cooperating with leaders of the Kuomingtang party to have another parliament and government in Chungking shortly. Already over 100 members of the two Houses of the old Parliament are mostly on their way to Chungking, and the parliament will be convened before long. The sphere of influence of this new government will be in Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan. and from now on China will have three governments : one in Peking, the second in Canton and this new one in Chungking.

Since its dissolution last year by authorities in Wuchang, the Wuhan Students Federation, consisting of the cities of Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang, has been practically dormant for a time, and little has been doing except exchange of correspondence with other student unions in China. In view of recent students activities in other places with regard to recent political developments and the harboring of the "wanted" criminals of the Anfu military clique by the Japanese Legation at Peking, it is expected that when schools here open for the fall term the students may resume their propaganda program.

The possibility of convening the People's Convention according to General Wu Pei-fu's proposal was discussed by the Union of Associated Bodies and the Students Federation at a meeting held in Hankow this week. Officials in Wuchang, have issued injunctions to the police that before any definite instruction for convening the People's Convention has been received from Peking any meeting bearing on this convention should be considered illegal and stopped at once. School authorities have also been strictly ordered to keep the students from participating in politics on the opening of the fall term.

Following the issuance of a note by Japanese Minister Obata at Peking explaining Japan's intentions and reasons for affording refuge and accommodation to the routed Anfu criminals within their legation quarters in Peking, vigorous press comments of protest have appeared in the Chinese newspapers in Hankow who seem to be a unit in denouncing this pro-Anfu attitude of the Japanese. One paper comments that since these Anfu criminals are regarded as national traitors of China by the people for their working in Japan's interests during their tenure of office, those who give them protection must be foes to the Chinese people.

There are some inquiries in the market for exports in Hankow at present, but the political situation in Europe checks business in addition to which we seem to be witnessing another gamble in exchange, from which as usual the exporter has to suffer, says the report of the British Chamber of Commerce in Hankow. Conditions in America are very bad, but it is to be hoped that a change for the better will take place soon, although we hear that large stocks, particularly of wood oil and goatskins will have to be disposed of before much can be expected. The market for imported piece goods and cotton yarn is quiet and there is little or no inquiry. Prices, especially of blacks have improved slightly. Some sales of Japanese stocks have taken places at cheap prices; and clearances are poor,

Hankow, August 21, 1920.

News from South China

Professor James D. Bush, of the Government University at Peking, editor of the *Peking Leader*, is now visiting Canton.

Canton will have motor fire-engines soon. The Canton Fire Protective Association has just voted $15,000 for each of the two engines to be ordered at first.

George E. Lerrigo, the popular general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. for South China, now on his way back from America after a year spent in furlough, is expected here next September.

Raw silk is now selling at $900 local currency, for a picul, and some local press attributes this to the fall in demand from the United States pending the presidential election.

E. H. Lockwood of the Canton Y. M. C. A. whose wife died in Hongkong August 5, expects to leave here soon for America with his two children in order to have a change of climate.

Wen Tsung-yao, commissioned by the Canton Military government to be Chief Peace Delegate to the Shanghai Internal Peace Conference, has not yet decided when to leave for his special mission.

For several days last week, because of the typhoon, the service of the Canton-Kowloon Railroad was interrupted by several wash-outs along the road. Now the service has been resumed. On the Canton-Hankow Railroad, a strike is now going on in several sections as a result of wage dispute and non-payments.

Reports from the districts of Kwangtung have indicated that the typhoon of the last two weeks did more damage to lives and property than first expected. In certain cases, practically the whole villages were destroyed by water from excessive rain accompanying the typhoon. Canton, however, only suffered slight damage.

The Canton government has finally decided to extend the *fantan* gambling evil for another three years. For the city of Canton alone, a syndicate has agreed to pay $2,350,000 a year for the monopoly besides a bonus of $40,000. The Provincial Assembly in Canton recently passed a bill abolishing the evil, but the government vetoed it.

Several modern roads in Canton were open to traffic last week, and the Kwangtung Tramway Company will run a system of motor-bus pending the construction of the proposed tramway. Canton Municipality has proposed to extend the present Bund westward to the Canton-Hankow Railroad Station at Wongsha. When this is completed, the Canton-Hankow and the Canton-Kowloon Railroad Stations may be easily connected by carriages.

The Sincere Company has again refused to recognize the loan made between Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Wong Kwok Shun, as a transaction between the government and the Sincere Company, asserting that the $300,000 loan was a private transaction. The British Consul-General in Canton has also interested himself in the case, as the Sincere Company is a corporation registered at Hongkong. The government alleged that Sincere Company has borrowed $300,000 from Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Minister of Finance of the Military government and the loan should be redeemed with the government.

The Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, the new semi-government institution, will act as public depository for the Canton government, according to a recent decision of the Commissioner of Finance. This bank will issue circulating notes, and to protect the Bank of China, Canton Branch, the local authorities have issued a statement that the Bank notes will be accepted for legal tender as usual, notwithstanding the new issue. To create public demand for the Bank of China notes, it has been stipulated that certain government contributions paid by citizens may be made in Bank of China notes.

The Military government is preparing to attack Fukien so as to defeat the influence of Tuan Chi-jui there. The part of Fukien under Li Hao-chi, a Tuan's men, was attacked once, but it did not fall before the armistice entered into between Peking and Canton more than a year ago. The position of General Chen Chiung-ming, the Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese Army in Changchow, Fukien, will be an extremely delicate one, as the Cantonese Army is not at all friendly to Shen Hung-ying's men, who have been ordered to undertake operations in Fukien. Outwardly, however, the men of General Chen and those of General Shen are expected to oppose Li Hao-chi together. General Chen many have the right to feel that he and not General Shen should be ordered to act as commander-in-chief in Fukien, since he has already occupied and is holding territory there.

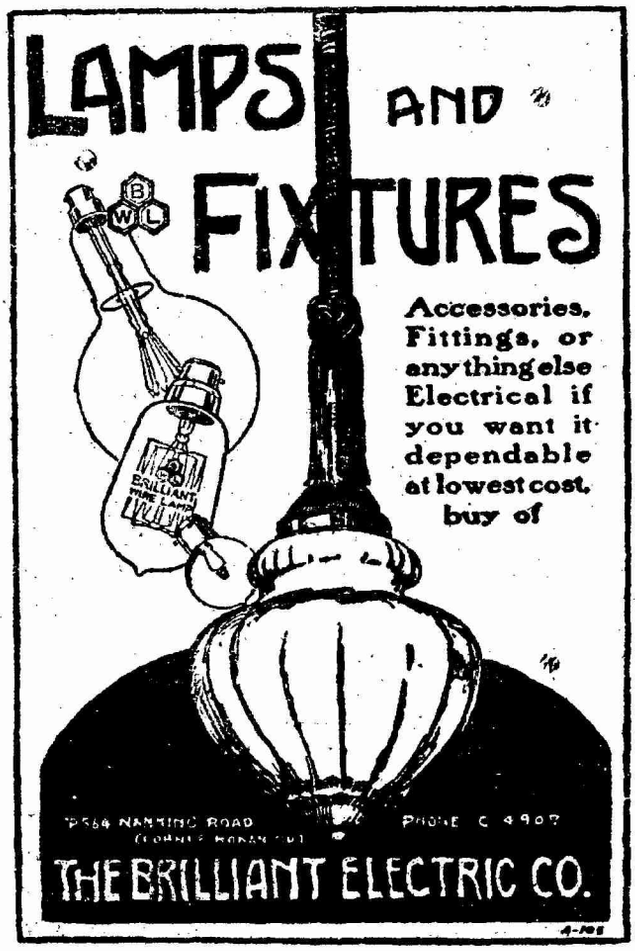
Canton, August 12, 1920.

Who's Who in China

General Ting Shih-yuan, former Director of Peking-Hankow-Peking-Suiyuan Railways, Under Proscription.

(丁士源)

General Ting Shih-yuan or S. Y. W. Ting, who a fortnight ago was Director of the Peking-Hankow-Peking-Suiyuan Railways, is now a refugee in the Japanese Legation, and his arrest has been ordered by the President. During the recent military operations he was Chief of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Marshal Tuan's aviation corps and was responsible for the hiring of a Swiss to ride a Handly-Page aeroplane and throw a few bombs near Tientsin, which did not do much damage. He was also chief of the transportation department for Marshal Tuan's army during the present crisis.

Rumors were circulated to the effect that upon the defeat on the battlefield of Tuan's army, General Ting together with Little Hsu tried to fly in one of the Handly-Page aeroplanes to Mongolia, and that as it passed over the Nankow Pass, its engines stopped working, and that these two close followers of Tuan were subsequently arrested by General Wang Ting-cheng, Lieutenant-General of Charhar. The rumors proved to be inaccurate, and it is now learned that both General Ting and Little Hsu are still staying in the Japanese Legation and the Japanese Barracks.

General Ting was born in Wuhsinhsien, Chekiang. In his youth he attended St. John's University at Shanghai. For a time he was engaged in insurance business. Through his pluck and intelligence he received the attention of one of the princes in Peking, with whose assistance he eventually entered the government service.

Before long he was made an important officer of the Chienmen Octroi in Peking. While serving as tax officer, he devoted his leisure time to the publication of a daily newspaper together with the son of an influential official. One day Na Tung, former Grand Councillor in the Manchu regime, discovered that that paper had been attacking him, and in the course of a cabinet conference, proposed to have these two youngsters shot. General Ting's royal patron hearing of this intention secretly passed a word to him, and finally helped him to get away from Peking.

After leaving the Chienmen Octroi, Ting went to England to study for a year or so. During his sojourn abroad he was delegated to attend a Hague Conference where he represented himself as Advocate-General. The Conference wired to Peking for confirmation of his representation, and Peking sent the confirmation desired. Other delegates to the Conference still failed to understand why China should have sent an "Advocate-General" instead of a plain delegate.

A little later he returned to China, and gradually worked his way up. Before long he was Chief of the Martial Law Department in the Ministry of War. Among the other offices he held during that period were adviser to the Board of the Interior and the Director of the Police School in Peking.

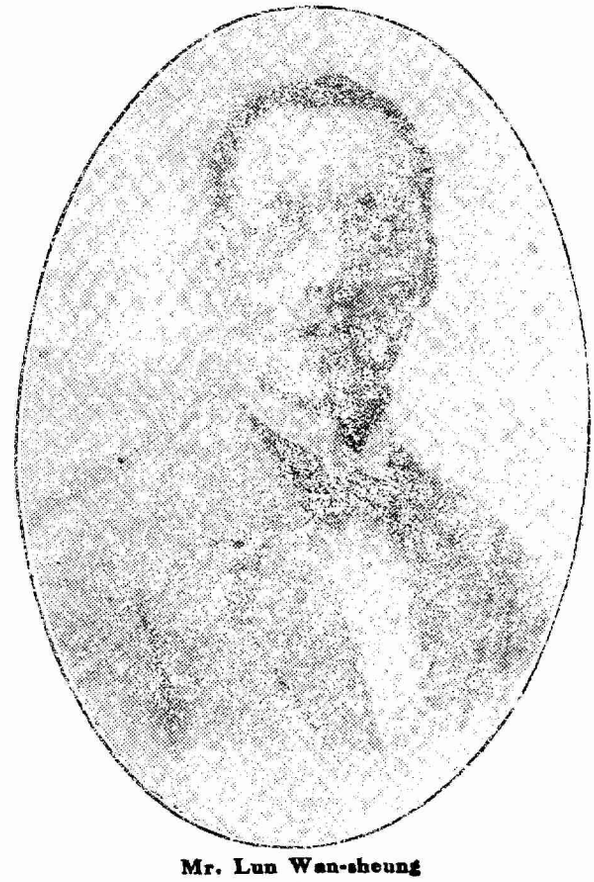
In January 1914 he was appointed Customs Taotai of Hankow and concurrently acted as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Hupeh.

In July 1916 he was removed from both offices.

In June 1917 he was awarded by the President the second Class Wen Hu Decoration, and appointed Director of Peking-Suiyuan Railway.

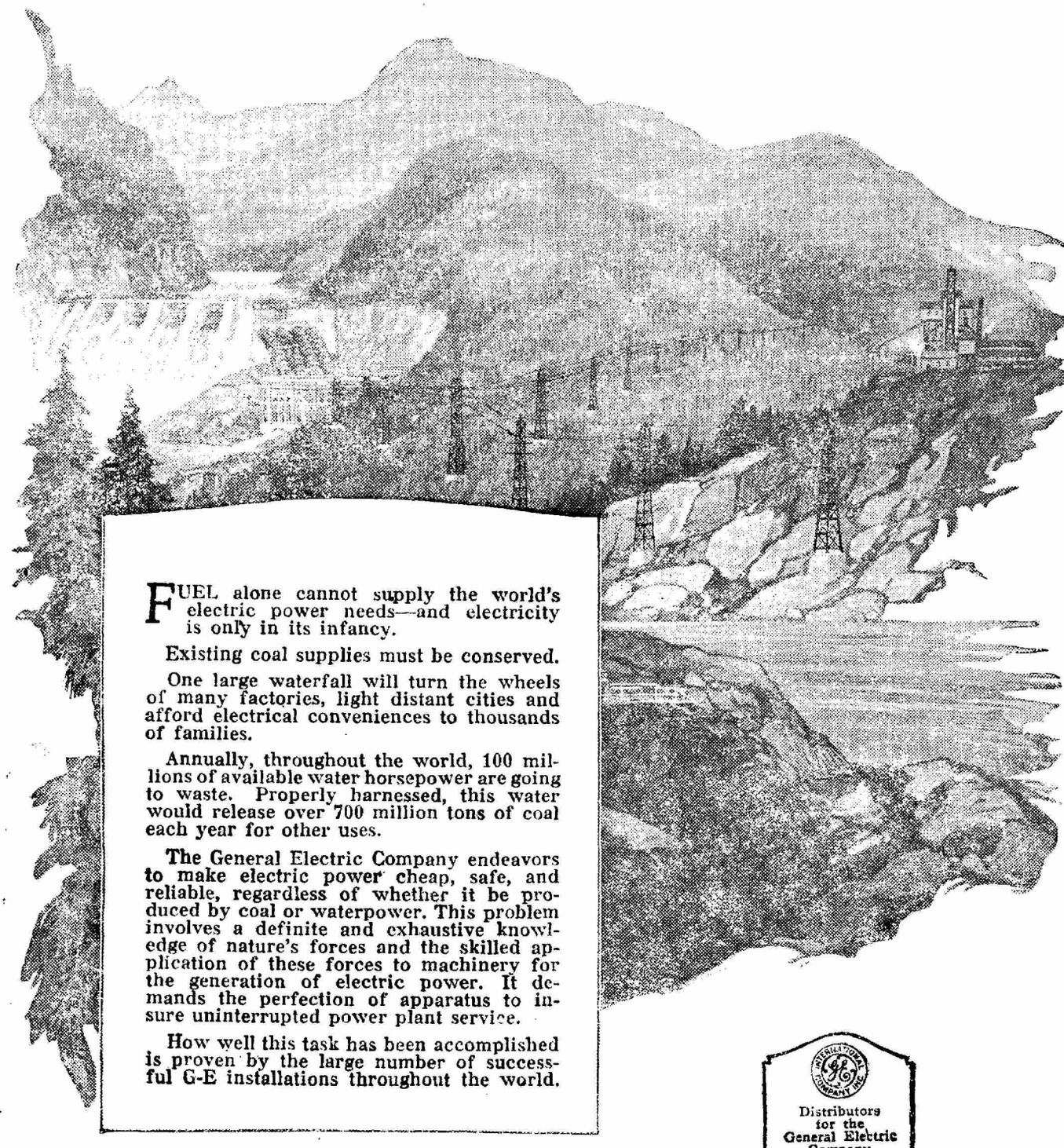
In 1918 he was appointed Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Toward the end of 1919 he amalgamated the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Suiyuan Railways, and became their director. He continued holding the office until the end of July when Marshal Tuan's army was defeated disbanded, or disorganized. He is now a refugee in the Japanese Legation together with the other followers of Tuan.



Mr. Lun Wan-sheung
(倫允襄),

The one who has done most for the demolition of the Canton city wall and the present street reform in this Southern capital is Mr. Lun Wan-sheung, Chief Engineer



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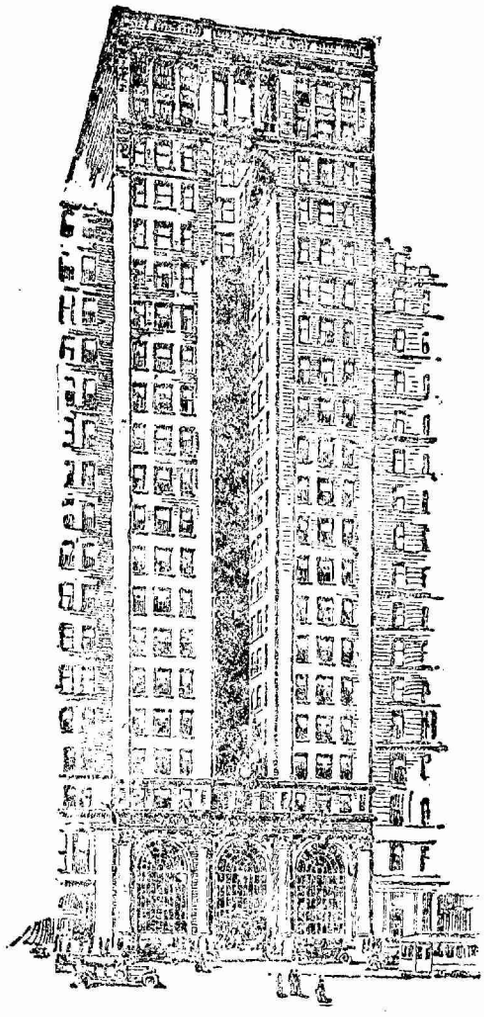

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of the Canton Municipality, a native of Canton, thirty-seven years old this year, 1920.

Mr. Lun went to the United Kingdom for nine years and studied at the Victoria University in Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1914, after undergoing the full course of engineering. After graduation, he was for more than three years in the various departments of the Edinburgh Municipality. At the same time he studied the police and the detective systems of the United Kingdom in the Police Force of Edinburgh and Scotland Yard, the most famous detective office in the world.

In 1916, when Mr. Lun returned to China, he joined the Public Works Department as engineer to the commissioner of Police of Kwangtung. In 1917, as soon as the Canton Municipality was established, Mr. Lun became the Engineer-in-Chief of this office. In March, 1920, he was also made Engineer-in-Chief of the Military Roads Bureau of Kwangtung, of which the Military Governor is the director-general. Since Mr. Lun took up his position in the Canton Municipality, he has pulled down about seven miles of the city walls and constructed more than sixteen miles of modern roads of the various width from 80 to 150 feet. He has also opened several gardens, parks, and modern markets. He is now preparing his second plan of reform work which involve more than thirty miles of modern roads. Mr. Lun plays billiards and tennis well and is a leading member of the Euro-American Returned Students' Club in Canton.

H. W.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

August 19. Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce protests against arrest of Shaw in Korea.——No trace of bullion or robbers found on *s. s. Nile.*——Mandate to cut down expenses issued by Peking Ministry of Finance.

August 20. Peking report says new peace conference between North and South may be held at Nanking.

August 21. Peking dispatch says Japanese are rushing arms to Manchuria to arm stragglers of Semenoff forces who have been disarmed by Chinese troops.

August 22. Shantung Guild demands recall of General Ma Ling from province.——Wang I-tang, former peace delegate of Peking government, arrives in Kobe.——General Tsao Kun appointed Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan by Presidential Mandate.——Shanghai Chinese organizations form body for Citizen's Convention.

August 23. U. S. Congressional Party departs from Peking for Tientsin.

August 24. Swatow captured by Canton troops as Kwangsi forces flee.——Gen. Tang Chi-yao announces establishment of Western China government at Chungking and invites Shanghai constitutionalist to join him.

August 25. Peking government deliberating whether or not to attack Yunnan party, troops are moving to Hankow.——Part of *Nile* loot found on vessel at Hongkong, three arrests made.

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SIBERIA

August 20. Japanese troops prevent Siberian militia from entering Habarovsk but are withrawn by Tokyo.

JAPAN

August 19. Chinese press says Japanese are holding astronomical instruments returned to China by Germany pending Shantung settlement.——Japan refuses China's request to withdraw troops from Chinese Eastern Railway due to Bolshevik menace and Allied agreement.

August 25. U. S. Congressional party starts through Korea despite Japanese warnings of cholers and dangers from uprisings.

GENERAL

August 19. French Mission at Warsaw says Germans have joined with Russians against Poland and are furnishing supplies.——Lord Mayor of Cork deported for sedition, Irish situation continues increasingly serious.

August 20. Paris dispatch says Poles are gaining against Russians in counter attacks.——U. S. signs commercial treaty with Argentine.

August 21. Germans at Kattowitz, Silesia, attack French troops as protest against Russian-Polish war. ——Allied commissioner at Danzig holds up French shipments of supplies and munitions to Poland.—— U. S. refuses recognition to Mexico.

August 22. Martial law proclaimed by French at Kattowitz.——British War Offices says Mesopotamia is in a state of anarchy.——Poles reorganize and make further gains.

August 23. Poles advance rapidly all along front by counter attacks with Bolsheviki in retreat.——U. S. State Department says all will be done for Poland that is possible.

August 24. War Office announes new forces called into action against Arabs in Mesopotamia.—— Paris dispatch says German government encouraged Kattowitz attack.——Poles continue advance relieving stress on Warsaw.

August 25. Paris dispatch says French have been given credit for Polish victories, saying that campaign has been planned by Marshal Foch and carried out by General Weygand, the marshal's chief of staff. ——U. S. Socialists endorse Third Party with reservations.——Berlin seeks to allay Allied suspicions of work with Russians.

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Men and Events

Dr. R. H. Hudson of Milwaukee, brother of Dr. F. B. Hudson of Shanghai, arrived in Shanghai last week to become associated with his brother in the practice of dentistry here.

C. E. Connett of the W. R. Grace Company of New York who is on a tour around the world, is visiting in Shanghai. Mr. Connett is staying with S. P. Elliott of the Grace China Company, Ezra Road.

Thomas M. Knight, assistant sales manager of the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Export Corp., has returned to Shanghai after spending several weeks for his health in Tsingtau, and has again taken up his work.

Dr. A. S. Tenney, 24 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, departed on a several weeks vacation to Japan on Friday, August 20. He was accompanied by his brother R. Tenney of the American Consulate, Shanghai.

Philip M. Luce, representing Case and Company, Inc., of New York, and with offices at 18-a Kiangse Road with the Maida Trading Corporation, returned to Shanghai after a four months trip spent in New York. Mr. Luce departed for Peking, Tientsin and North China on Sunday, August 22, for several weeks.

E. V. Hickey of Boston, general sales manager of the Gillette Safety Razor Co., is stopping a short time in Shanghai on the completion of a tour around the world. While in China, Mr. Hickey will have his headquarters with Dodge and Seymour, Ltd., Shanghai. He will depart for the United States on the *Empress of Russia*, August 28.

Stanley K. Horneck, author of "Contemporary Politics in the Far East", one of the most widely read books on Oriental affairs, according to a dispatch from Japan, will soon come to China from Yokohama where he arrived last week from America. Mr. Hornbeck plans to spend several months in the Orient gathering material for one or two new books.

The new committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce elected a chairman and vice-chairman for the Chamber on Wednesday, August 25. As was generally anticipated, Nieh Yun-tai, better known as C. C. Nieh, the proprietor of the Heng Foong Cotton Mill, was elected as chairman. Ching Zung-ching, a prominent banker, was elected vice-chairman.

The chairmen, vice-chairman, and the committees of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce will give a dinner in honor of D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul, on the evening of Saturday, August 28, at 7:45 o'clock in the General Chamber building, North Honan Road, Shanghai.

Dr. Y. Y. Tsu and P. K. Chu were guests of honor at a reception given on Tuesday evening, August 24, at the World's Chinese Students' Federation, No. 51 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai. Both these gentlemen are actively connected with the Federation and are proceeding to America by the China Mail *s. s. Nanking* which left for San Francisco on Thursday, August 26.

A weekly bulletin *the Minute Man* similar in layout to the bulletin issued by the American Song Service during the past year, is to be issued by the American Company, S. V. C. It will contain not only the routine orders of the Company Commander, but musketry notices and other matters of general interes.

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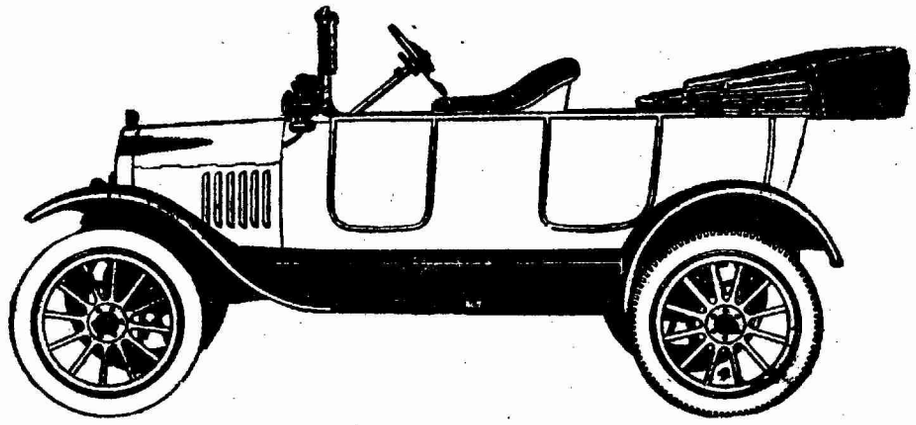

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On September 24 to 28 the annual rifle meeting and camp will take place at the Rifle Range as announced therein.

E. Carleton Baker, former U. S. Consul-General at Mukden, arrived in Shanghai last week after a six months vacation in America. He was accompanied by Mrs. Baker. Mr. Baker resigned from the consular service previous to his departure on home leave and will return as Industrial Adviser to the Manchurian government. Mr. and Mrs. Baker departed for Mukden on Tuesday, August 24.

Mr. Tseu Yih Zan, formerly professor of English of the Government Teachers College at Nanking, has been appointed professor of English by the National Institute, Woosung. He declined the offer on account of his present connection with the Commercial Press Correspondence School, Shanghai. Mr. Tseu is an experienced teacher as well as an expert in phonetics. He has written a number of textbooks that are widely used in schools and colleges in China.

K. C. Lee of New York, president of the Wah Chang Trading Corp., is in Shanghai on a short businese trip. He is accompamied by J. V. Waugh, his private secretary, James H. Stitt, a dye expert, and David M. Koo. Mr. Stitt and Mr. Koo will join the staff of the organization in China. Mr. Koo has been placed in charge of the automobile department of the corporation. He is a graduate of Purdue University and was formerly with the engineering department of the Prest-o-lite Company in New York.

The annual election of officers and meeting of the Kiangsu Educational Association was held on Tuesday evening, August 24, at the association headquarters, West Gate, Shanghai. More than 150 attended. A banquet was given in the evening, followed by a short program of music, sleight of hand performances, and an address by David Z. T. Yui of the Y. M. C. A. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture, and Commerce and Dr. Huang Yen-pei, were elected president and vice-president respectively of the association.

A motorcycle accident occured on Saturday night which resulted in the death of Olin Loveland who has recently come to China on Siccawei Road, Shanghai. Mr. Loveland was found lying beside the wrecked motorcycle by two Belgians and was removed to the Red Cross Hospital, where a nurse was called to attend the case and identified the man to be her brother. The nature of the accident up to the present has not been fully explained. Mr. Loveland was 21 years old and was employed by Andersen, Meyer and Company.

The second anniversary of the *North China Star* (Tientsin) appeared in the form of a magazine on August 2, 1920. It is an American magazine started during the war with Chinese, British and French support. The anniversary number contains articles dealing with Tientsin as a business and residential city, the Tientsin chambers of commerce, history of the development of the Japanese concession, Tientsin's struggle for access to the sea, how the province of Chihli is administered, the proposed Tientsin-Paotingfu Railway, and the Tientsin Young Men's Christian Association.

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World's Sunday School Convention Tokio—October 1920

On October 5, Sunday-school workers from many parts of the world will meet at a convention in the city of Tokio, Japan. At least 1,000 are expected from the United States and Canada. Delegates from Great Britain will journey to Japan via Canada and sail on one of the twelve steamers that will leave from Vancouver, Seattle or San Francisco. The number of delegates in Tokio will be limited only by the ability of the local committee to provide accommodations in hotels, homes and the convention building. Korean Christians are expressing disappointment that a larger number of delegates cannot be assigned to that country. From Korea, 200 are expected. In Japan there is keen rivalry among the Sunday-school workers to obtain the much coveted credential that will admit to the meetings of the convention.

The program committee, which has for its chairman, James W. Kinnear, is ascertaining who from the various countries will be in attendance at Tokio. From among these, and others who will be especially chosen, a program will be built which will present the work of the Sunday School in its various relations. The theme of the convention is, "The Sunday School and World Progress."

Among the speakers who are expected to be present and take part are: Rev. F. B. Meyer, D. D. of London, a past president of the association; Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens, M. P., London, president of the World's Association; Rev. Carey Bonner, Secretary of the London Sunday School Union and joint general Secretary of the World's Association; T. Vivian Rees, representing the *Children's Era* of England; Hon. Justice J. J. Mclaren, Toronto, of the Supreme Court of Canada; Marion Lawrence, general secretary of the International Sunday School Association of North America and at one time general secretary of the World's Association; Frank L. Brown, New York, joint general secretary of the World's Association; Miss Margaret Slattery of Boston and Miss Nannie Lee Frayser, Louisville. The following field secretaries of the association are expected: Rev. Stephen Trowbridge, Egypt; Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, China; Rev. J. G. Holdcroft, Korea; Rev. J. L. McLaughlin, Philippine Islands; Mr. H. E. Coleman, Japan. More than 600 delegates from the United States and Canada have already applied for reservations on the steamers sailing from Pacific coast ports. The meetings in Tokio will be held in various parts of the city. The convention itself will take place either in the Imperial Theatre or in a special building that will be erected in one of the parks.

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Chinese "Traitor" Refugees in Japanese Legation at Peking

When the Chinese patriotic forces overthrew the Japanese controlled Anfu Club warrants were immediately issued for the Anfu leaders, or "traitors" as they are styled. They were charged with all kinds of high civil and political crimes against the Chinese Republic and a diligent search was made for them. It soon developed that the whole bunch had fled to the Japanese Legation in Peking for safety and in spite of protests are still the official guests of Minister Obata of Japan in the foreign legation quarters in Peking. The Chinese officials of the new regime have literally plastered Peking with posters containing the photographs of the traitors. The photo herewith was made from a poster appearing at the entrance of the legation quarter. The names of the traitors are as follows.

Top row; left to right: Chu Shen, Minister of Justice; Ting Shih-yuan, Director Peking Hankow Railway, Tuan Chi-kwei, Commander Peking garrison; Tsang Yu-chun, Minister of Communications; Hsu Shih-cheng, "Little Hsu", Commander Frontier Defense Force. Bottom row, left to right: Yao Kow-chen, Vice Minister of Communications; Li Shih-how, Minister of Finance; Yao Chen, Chief Metropolitan Police, Liang Hing-chih, Secretary Peking garrison; Wang Chih-Lung, member Anfu parliament.

Lamont Makes Statement Regarding Consortium

Apprehension in the Far East that Japan had not withdrawn her original reservations made upon joining the International Consortium or if she had done so it was in a manner which still gave her recognition of "special interests" as expressed in an editorial in the *North China Daily News*, Shanghai, has brought the first public statement of Thomas W. Lamont, the representative of the Consortium who visited China early last spring, in the Orient.

The statement is in the form of a letter to the *North China Daily News* and was published in their issue of August 24. The letter bears out the statements made by Mr. Lamont in interviews given upon his return to the United States, several of which have been reprinted in the *Review*. The text of the communication follows:

To the Editor of the
"North China Daily News"

Sir,—An editorial from your valued publication has been recently quoted to me as questioning the full withdrawal by Japan of her reservations as to Manchuria and Mongolia and her entry into the Consortium upon the same terms as the other banking groups. This whole matter is of such vital interest to the Chinese people and to the whole Far Eastern situation that I think it important that a full and accurate statement should be made on this particular point.

The original agreement as to the Consortium was drawn up and signed at Paris in May, 1919, by all four banking groups, American, British, French and Japanese, subject only to the approval of their respective governments. In the case of the American, British and French governments this approval was

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2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced.

3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.

4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.

5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.

6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.

7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.

8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.

9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.

10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.

11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient. Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

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promptly and completely accorded. The Japanese assent, however, was qualified by a statement from the Japanese Banking Group that, under the instructions of its government, it was obliged to reserve from the scope of the Consortium Japanese enterprises in Manchuria and Mongolia. Such reservations were not agreeable to the other banking groups, as they constituted an obstacle to the full and free partnership in the Consortium. They were, as the event proved, not agreeable to the Western governments on the ground that any such concession might possibly in the future be construed by Japan as admitting certain political sovereignty in the regions referred to.

One of the prime objects of my visit to the Far East was to discuss the whole subject with the Japanese Banking Group and also with the members of the Japanese government, and ascertain definitely whether the Japanese Group was to enter the Consortium on the same conditions as the other groups. Following my second visit to Tokio, subsequent to my stay in China, the matter was happily and finally arranged. The Japanese Banking Group, with the approval of its government, withdrew the original letter in which the reservations as to Manchuria and Mongolia had been set up. In acknowledging, on behalf of the American, British and French Banking Groups, the Japanese Group's letter, I took occasion to point out that, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the agreement arrived at in Paris, certain railway projects in South Manchuria, upon which the Japanese had already made substantial progress should not fall within the scope of the Consortium.

Upon the occasion of my first visit to Japan, in March, I found there a real apprehension lest the Consortium should plan to undertake certain operations in the provinces of Manchuria and Mongolia that would tend to prevent Japan securing from those regions such supplies of food and raw materials as were necessary to her economic existence. Of course, as I pointed out to the members of the Japanese Banking Group the Consortium has, as yet, no plans, whatsoever with respect to the regions in question. What we have simply been attempting to do is to get together on the basis of cooperative action in China, and the working out of a complete program is a matter that will take a long time. At the meeting in New York next October, when the representatives of all four banking groups are to be here, from London, Paris and Tokio, we shall be able to discuss all these matters. But of course, as I said frequently during my all too brief stay in China, it will hardly be possible to make substantial progress in any direction unless we are assured of the good-will and cooperation of the Chinese people. During the period of my stay in China I received so many expressions of confidence along this line from Chinese men of affairs, that I am convinced that they earnestly desire the Consortium to function. Of course, it goes without saying that the present reports of serious fighting in the North, with which our press is filled, are a great handicap to the construction of any definite programme looking towards the assistance of China in stabilizing her economic and financial situation.

I venture the foregoing comments, although the primary object of this letter to your valued publication is to make clear the fact that Japan's withdrawal of her reservations with respect to Manchuria and Mongolia, and the entry of her banking group into the Consortium, were without qualification.

I am, etc.,

Thomas W. Lamont,
23 Wall Street, New York, July 20.

Hon. Chang Chien's Message to the American Congressmen

(The following message signed by Hon. Chang Chien, the well known industrial leader at Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province, was delivered to the Congressional Party while they were visiting at Nanking.)

To
The Members of
The Congressional Party,
C/o Kiangsu Assembly.

Nantungchow,
August 10, 1920.

Honourable Sirs:

It is a well known fact that the political relations between America and China have been most cordial. Since the Chinese Government was changed into a Republic, the people of China have looked to America for help and guidance. This explains why such a hearty welcome has been given to the American Congressional Party. We feel grateful to America for what she has done at the Peace Conference for humanity and for the cause of international justice. The Chinese Government has not yet been set on the right track. Perhaps this is a necessary stage to go through and the price which we have to pay for freedom, yet it seems to me that the great reason for this condition is that the spirit of self-government and self-determination on the part of the Chinese people has not been fully developed.

We trust America will guide and help us in our development so that the two Republics on the opposite shores of the Pacific Ocean may work together in promoting the cause of democracy. On account of the long distance and of my old age. I find it impossible to be present at the meeting to present in person my greetings, but my feeling of respect for you goes with you whenever you go and will rise with the rising tide. Dr. Reinsch who is with the party, I hope may be able to visit this place again and give us some inspiration.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) **CHANG CHIEN.**

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Dr. Mary Stone—China's First Woman Doctor

Dr. Mary Stone

石美玉

It is certainly an interesting bit of information to know that a Chinese woman doctor who graduated from an American college in 1896 has given twenty-five years of her life to her work in China in the medical world. This Chinese woman doctor is Dr. Mary Stone who was graduated from Ann Arbor Medical College in the year of 1896, returning to China to become associated with the Danforth Memorial Hospital at Kiukiang, her native city. The Danforth Memorial Hospital was endowed by Dr. Danforth, a prominent doctor of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., who gave the funds for the erection of a hospital with Dr. Mary Stone in charge. She is the pioneer of the hospital and through her work it has become known among millions of Chinese touching on the Anhwei, Hupeh and Kiangsi borders. During this time Dr. Stone has made four trips to America at one time taking post graduate work at Johns Hopkins University. She has recently returned from her fourth trip, after a year of lecturing at various conferences and meetings in all parts of the United States. Accompanying her, is Miss Jennie V. Hughes, who has been in charge of a training school for young women at Kiukiang and closely associated with Dr. Stone for fifteen years. Miss Hughes was formerly in charge of the Rutger's Woman's College in New York City previous to coming to China. During the absence of Dr. Stone in America her sister, Dr. Phebe Stone, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, has charge of the hospital at Kiukiang.

About a year ago Dr. Stone was advised by her doctors to take a year off from her work on account of poor health and after recuperating in America, she and Miss Hughes toured the states lecturing and acquainting the people with their work in China. Dr. Stone attended the first meeting of the Inter-

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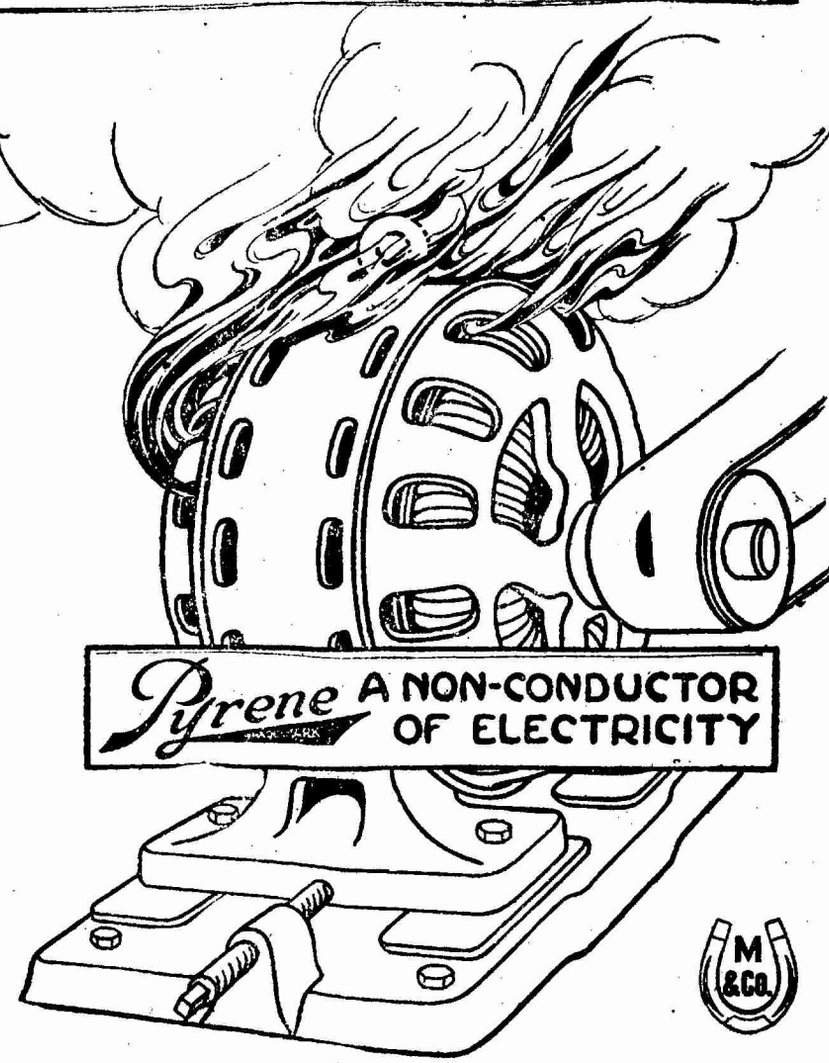

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church Woman's National Conference in Washington and gave the opening address. After which she spent several weeks in Pennsylvania, New York State, New Jersey, Florida, Cincinnati, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa and Colorada, attending ministerial and foreign missionary conferences. At Des Moines, Iowa, Dr. Stone gave an address before 10,000 people at the world's quadrennial conference of the Methodist Church and also attended and addressed the general annual conference of Baptists at Buffalo.

Dr. Stone stated that she has returned to China with the purpose of extending her influence and work and come in touch with a wider circle of her people. She will make plans immediately to do medical work in connection with the Margaret Williamson Hospital that has now been established in Shanghai for more than 30 years. Her new work in Shanghai will be interdenominational.

In addition to her other interests she is now president of the National W. C. T. U. in China, which has a present membership of more than 2,000. Arriving in Shanghai recently was Miss Frances Wang, a graduate of Northwestern University, who comes out as national organizer working in connection with Miss Renyin Mei, who has been travelling secretary for the W. C. T. U. for the last five years. Miss Ting Ling will be the scientific temperance teacher and she and Miss Wang will travel together and give lectures in schools all over China. The W. C. T. U. headquarters will be 30 Kinnear Road, at the home of Miss Laura White, who is editor of the *Woman's Messenger*.

Of Special Interest

A son, John Blair, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bristow on Wednesday, August 25, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai.

Mrs. J. S. Blair of Los Angeles, California, arrived in Shanghai last week on the *s. s. Ecuador*, to visit her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Bristow, 829 Great Western Road.

Captain and Mrs. W. H. Lunt, 92 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai, departed on Wednesday, August 25, for Peking where they will visit their daughter and son, Mr. and Mrs. Carrol P. Lunt for two weeks.

The engagement has been announced of Major Enzo Chrieleison, 27th Field Artillery Staff Officer of Rome, Italy, and Miss Francesca Denegri, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Denegri of Shanghai.

The marriage took place on August 18, of Roy W. Gilmore of the Thomas W. Simmons Company, Shanghai, and Miss Alvalyn T. Stites of Shanghai, at the summer home of the bride's sister, Mrs. William J. Cannon of Kuliang.

Miss Frances Martin of the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., was in Shanghai during the past week visiting Mr. and Mrs. Max Cavanagh. Miss Martin is on her way to Peking where she will teach English literature in the Peking American School.

On the evening of Saturday, August 28, a grand concert will be given at the Columbia Country Club at which the following artists will play: Mrs.

Toumakoff, soprano; Mr. Tsecherkasoff, violin; Mr. Selivanoff, base; and Professor Harry Ore, painist. The program will comprise duets, solos, and trios.

The Canton Government Normal School for Girls, under the auspices of its department of home economics, is building a house to set up a model home for the observation of students. The government has also provided for the organization of a kindergarten training school to prepare teachers of kindergartens soon to be inaugurated in different parts of the city.

A party of American women, comprising the United Women's Special under the protection of the State department, sailed for Europe on August 7, for a tour of western Europe. The trip will begin at Naples and will include an auto tour of the battlefields. These delegates are of the National Council of Women and represent 13,000,000 women, the group including working women from all the national organizations.

A large group of Shanghai residents enjoyed a week-end trip to Pootoo last week and include the following: Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nance, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stocker, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Holmes, Captain and Mrs. Eisler, Mr. and Mrs. E. Strassman, Misses Matton and Booker, and Messrs. Mallory, Noble, Meyerink, Wilson, Smith, Dawson, Elliott, Wythe, and Gold.

At Hongkong on August 1, the marriage took place of Liang Pui-wai, a graduate of Boston University, well-known son of Liang Shih-yi, well known financier and former Minister of Finance of China, and Miss Cheng, daughter of Cheng Hang of Fukien. The ceremony was performed by Professor Lai of Hongkong University. The bride was attended by the Misses Yen, Chow, Cheng and Chan and the groom attended by H. I. Yung and H. F, Yung. Mr. and Mrs. Liang departed for America on their wedding trip.

The servant crisis in France (says the *Express* correspondent) has assumed such aggravating proportions that arrangements have been made to bring into the country a number of Chinese girls to act as domestic helps. One of the registry offices just outside the city bears on the front of the premises a large calico placard inscribed in huge letters with the words, "Great arrival of Chinese girls expected shortly." The manager of the office has been overwhelmed with inquiries, and has found no difficulty in finding posts for over forty of them, although they are still on the sea.—*London and China Express.*

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

An Account of $150,000,000

From the "Shih Shun Pao" (Chinese)

According to reports received some time ago, it is learned that the Anfu Club party during their control of the government, appropriated public funds amounting to $150,000,000. Let us give this report a little thought. Where has this large sum gone? Is there any of it being used for the extension of railways and the opening of mines? Or for educational purposes or for disbandment of troops? If utilised for any one of the aforementioned purposes, the

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money would have been used for the benefit of the country. Even if this sum had been distributed among the beggars, it would have saved the merchants and people of many inconveniences, being free from the visits of beggars. What has the Anfu Club done with this huge sum of public funds? As far as we know, the largest sum the Anfu Club expended was for the maintenance of the Frontier Defence Force as an instrument for their selfish "war" which interrupted train services for several days and brought considerable disaster upon the people. The impeding of educational work, the pushing back of the hands on the clock of civilisation, the hiring of certain nationals to murder their own brethren are only some of the purposes to which these public funds have been devoted. In other words, it cost China $150,000,000 to have the country ruined and the people involved in hardship. Poor people? Their burdens are now increased by a debt of $150,000,000. If the people are still asleep and do not think of some way to have this account settled with the Anfu Club, it can be safely said that the Chinese people are certainly generous. True the Anfu Club has been crushed, another Anfu Club may spring up. Are the people not going to be prepared in order to avoid falling into a similar trap as that set by the Old Anfu Club?

The Chinese Consortium

From the Erie, Pa, Despatch

The announcement that a four-power consortium, consisting of Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States, has been formed for the financing of the Chinese Republic, incites curiosity to see how the practical working out of the scheme will affect the various questions which were raised eight years ago, when the six-power consortium was proposed, and when the United States refused to enter it, says *Harvey's Weekly*, and continues: "It was exactly eight years ago that the negotiations began. China wanted a loan of $300,000,000. and it was proposed that it be furnished by six powers—Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia Japan, and the United States. The first hitch came over the proposals by Russia and Japan that the loan should be divided equally among them, regardless of their varying abilities to provide the funds, and that the veto of any one of them should be sufficient to prevent the expenditure of any of it in any given province. To both these proposals the United States very properly objected, recognizing that they were cunningly intended to give those two powers special advantages to which they were not equitably entitled; insisting instead that no power should have a larger share of the loan than it was able to provide out of its own treasury, and that a majority vote of the six should be needed for any control of the application of the funds. In the end the United States won the dispute. Then just as the six powers were ready to make the loan, China herself demurred. She was tired of having the other powers dictate how she should or should not spend her money, and she demanded that she should be left free to apply this loan as she pleased, without any supervision or control by the powers. To this, however, none of the powers would agree, the United States promptly joining the other five in refusal. At that, the Chinese government declared that it would have no foreign loan, but would raise what it needed by a domestic loan and an increase of the tariff. That was a brave boast, and the United States cordially congratulated China upon it and upon her prospective ability to supply her own needs. But China found that she could not, make good. She was compelled to borrow $25,000,000 from private foreign bankers, and then to turn to the six powers again for $125,000,000. They were willing to make the loan, but imposed the same conditions of supervision and control as before. In her extremity China accepted them. But the United States—this was in the first month of President Wilson's administration—refused to approve them, and withdrew from the consortium; thereby losing much prestige in the East. The other five powers went on with the transaction and the loan was made. A little later the United States formally recognized the Chinese Republic, which was gratifying to that country though it by no means restored the prestige and influence of the United States. "The precise details of the present compact are not yet apparent, although it is assumed that they are not unlike those of the five-power loan of seven years ago. Whatever the technical phrases may be, there will be much room for diplomacy to play a part in the practical working out of the scheme. Even if the loan is to be for only $50,000,000, the administration of that sum will afford opportunity for the exercise of much self-seeking influence by any power which is disposed thereto. The United States unfortunately enters the business under the double handicap of its former withdrawal and of the more recent attempt to give national

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sanction to the Shantung grab. It would be interesting to know to what extent the Chinese realize that these were both President Wilson's personal acts, for which this country and its representative government were in no wise responsible."

The Peking Refugees.

From the "Tokyo Nichi Nichi" (Japanese)

It is a matter of no concern to the Japanese government and people that the Anfuites have come to grief, the reins of government passing into the hands of the Chihlians. It is true that time was when the Japanese government and some Japanese assisted particular parties in China, but the policy of the Hara Cabinet, unlike that of the Okuma and the Terauchi Cabinet, is one of absolute neutrality. It is also true that some Japanese are still inclined to assist particular Chinese, but the number of such Japanese is small and their attitude does not represent that of the people at large. From the standpoint of the Chinese authorities General Hsu Shu-cheng and others who have taken shelter at the Japanese Legation are really offenders in a sense, but they are political offenders and should not be regarded in the same light as ordinary criminals. The action which was taken by them they considered necessary for the good of the country, and their motive should be appreciated. It is solely on the principle of justice and humanity that the Japanese Legation has harbored the political refugees, and the action has nothing to do with political considerations. As a matter of fact, the present case is exactly the same as the circumstances in which some years ago Mr. Kang Yu-wei was sheltered by the American Legation, General Li Yung-hung by the Japanese Legation, and General Chang Hsun by the Dutch Legation. Some foreign newspapers in China say that the refugees in the present case are not political offenders as will be seen from the fact, they say, that the legations of Great Britain, America, and France have refused to afford them asylum. All foreign legations are at liberty to shelter political offenders or not. Are not the foreign newspapers on weak ground when they advance the peculiar plea that General Hsu Shu-cheng and others are not political offenders because their protection has been refused by certain foreign legations? Anti-Japanese agitation may try to make capital out of the present question, but Japan need have no fear as she is convinced that her action is in accord with justice and humanity.

Chihlians Now Look to Japan

From the "Tokyo Asahi" (Japanese)

A Peking dispatch says that General Tsao Kun and General Chang Tso-lin are urging Sino-Japanese friendship and refuse to be influenced by the anti-Japanese instigation of certain foreigners. This report gives us two lessons. The first is that any Chinese statesmen at the helm of the ship of state must feel the necessity of promoting friendship with Japan. Secondly certain foreigners in China instigate anti-Japanese movements at every political change in that country. Chinese are opportunists, and their principles change according to the circumstances in which they are placed. Some Japanese are dismayed at the downfall of the Tuanites, but this is due to ignorance of the Chinese character and also to the mistaken policy of exploiting authority in dealing with China. If Japan's policy is based really on the fundamental principle of promoting the joint prosperity of Japan and China, there should be no need to be pessimistic whoever may assume the reins of government in China. All that we hope is the establishment and co-operation between Japan and

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China. But does not the withdrawal of General Wu Pei-fu from Peking show that the situation in China is still chaotic? Though the selection of the members of the Chin Cabinet seems to have been completed, no member has yet been formally appointed except the Premier. We believed that it would be a considerable time before real unity could be established between the various Chihlian factions, and we could not but think of the fact in such cases Chinese statesmen are wont to ask for the assistance of foreign countries. Do not the present pro-Japanese effusions of General Tsao and General Chang afford an inkling of that inclination? The Japanese who have been dismayed at the downfall of the Tuanites may possibly be in a mood to entertain the Chihlian proposals. When we remember what Japan has got by affiliating with the Tuanites alone, we cannot but think, without casting a slur on the personality of General Tuan, that it is productive of more harm than good to be intimate with only a particular faction. We have got tired of lip friendship and of faithless professions of good-will and co-operation. The Chinese statesmen have caused the present disorder; let them bring order out of chaos themselves. This is the best means of awakening them to the exigencies of the situation. If Japan keeps aloof, China may cast sheep's eyes toward foreign countries, and perhaps the choice will fall on America which is profoundly trusted by the Chinese. Our aim is the preservation of peace and the opening up of natural resources in China. From this point of view we welcome Sino-American friendship if America acts unselfishly. Moreover, if the American come closer to the Chinese, this will afford the former an opportuuity to understand China better. We should, however, most strongly oppose anti-Japanese instigation due to selfish designs. In short, Japan would do well to refrain from involving herself in the confusion in China until the political situation there is stabilized.

What the U. S. Can do For China

BY GUY MORRISON WALKER

IT is nearly twenty-one years since I published "China the Klondike of the World"; it is twenty years since I published in *The Financier* "Railroad Possibilities in China," and seventeen years since I published "The Industrial Civilization of China," but my messages fell on deaf ears. Every railroad study of China that has been written within the last ten years has been based on my article published twenty years ago, which for the first time translated primitive transportation into terms of modern transportation.

In "The Industrial Civilization of China," I called attention to the peculiar character of the industries of China due to the difficulty of distribution on account of the lack of transportation, and to the inability of machinery or labor-saving devices to compete successfully with cheap human labor when the output required was small because the product could have only a limited or local market.

The world is now greatly interested over the possibilities of the Chinese market, yet all those who know the conditions in China realize that any development of the Chinese market for foreign products must await the construction and development of adequate railroad facilities and cheap distribution thereby. This is impossible as long as China is compelled to buy her steel rails and other railroad material abroad at fabulous prices and pay for them with the product of labor that receives but ten cents a day. Not until China develops her own iron mines, erects her own blast furnaces and rolls her own rails, doing the whole

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process with cheap Chinese labor and saves for herself the present cost of transportation from foreign countries to China will the Chinese be able to secure railroad facilities at a price so cheap that they will be built quickly everywhere throughout the Republic, and within a few years create a distribution system with cheap transportation that will not only open China to the markets of the world but *will open to Chinese labor the markets of the world.*

Under the system that has prevailed it has cost the Chinese government from $80,000 to $150,000 a mile, for such railroads as have been constructed in China, and it has frequently taken years for the traffic to develop to the paying of interest on this investment. This has discouraged the construction of railroads. Shortsighted foreign contractors have taken advantage of Chinese ignorance regarding railroads to urge on them the most elaborate, heavy and expensive construction, regardless of the fact that no existing traffic warranted such construction or such enormous investment.

The railroads that brought prosperity to the middle and western state of America—which opened them up and which made possible the flow of immigration into unoccupied lands and created an immediate market for the products of the first settlers—were built at a first cost that never exceeded $15,000 a mile, and frequently did not exceed $8,000 a mile. If the original railroad construction of China had been built along similar lines, railroad construction and operation in China would have been so extemely profitable from the very first that it would have encouraged railroad building everywhere. The money wasted in building the present 6,000 miles of railroad in China, would if properly expended have built nearly 60,000 miles of railroad, and would have made China by this time one of the greatest markets of the world, for it would have not only have opened up China but it would have brought such prosperity to Chinese workers that they would have had dollars to spend where they now have dimes.

The great trouble with all railroad construction in China up to this time has been that the only way for the promoters to make any money out of them was to rob the government in their construction. No promoter or constructor could have any interest in the operation of a railroad, and so they sought only to induce the Chinese government, or provinces, or municipalities, or companies, to buy as much material as possible regardless of whether it was needed or not. The sole object being to sell as much to the Chinese as possible at outrageous prices, or if the contract was nominally on a cost and percent basis, the costs were inflated and the percentages added on two, three or four times by successive transfers before it actually entered into the property.

The folly of such construction as has been done in China is shown by the laying of eighty-five pound steel rail in tracks where the heaviest locomotive would not weigh twenty-five tons, and where the capacity of the heaviest freight car would not be over fifteen tons; track construction resembling Pennsylvania Railroad standards was coupled with little light bridges with no greater carrying capacity than an ordinary country road bridge in America.

On practically every railroad in China it would be possible to triple the train-loads without touching the track, but in order to do so it would be necessary to

rebuild every bridge on the system. I explained to one Chinese railroad manager, that the European constructors of Chinese roads should have built bridges to match the roadway or they should only have built a roadway to match the bridges. In view of the fact that most of their bridges were only able to carry twelve or fifteen-ton cars and twenty-ton locomotives, every pound of steel in the rail above fifty pounds to the yard was waste.

I examined one Chinese railroad with its managing-director and was astonished to find that it had cost his government $90,000 (gold) a mile to construct. The road was double-tracked even though there were only four trains each way a day over the mileage. There were the most elaborate two-story brick and tiled-roof station-houses which could not have cost less than $20,000 each, built at every little station, at many of which the trains did not even stop and most of which had never been opened or had a local agent installed therein.

In astonishment I asked him: "Why they had had the road built at such extravagant costs by European engineers and constructors?" He replied that they had asked Americans to bid on the road, but that the Americans had asked 6 percent for their money, while the Europeans had offered to furnish the money at 5 percent. I told him I would undertake to reproduce his road for $25,000 a mile, and that $55,000 a mile of excess cost or graft in construction was an enormous price to pay to save one percent interest. I then said, that if he would give me a contract to pay me an equal sum for additional mileage I would agree to furnish the money for three per cent. But it was his turn to be astonished, and he said to me with every sign of indignation: "We have been deceived and robbed! Nobody ever told us the truth about railroad construction before!"

This is but a slight illustration of the way in which the Chinese and the Chinese government have been cheated and robbed in the matter of railroad construction up to this time, and it is this outrageous method that has killed the railroad construction game in China and has brought it to a dead standstill.

Yet it takes but little investigation to discover that markets in China, whether export markets or import markets, depend absolutely upon the further development of its railroad transporation facilities. It is of little use to have cheap ocean freights to Chinese ports if the goods when landed there cannot be distributed, on account of the cost, further than a hundred miles from the port of landing.

I have in my office receipts showing that it costs considerably more to move a certain shipment ninety miles from a Chinese port than it costs to ship the same goods from New York City to the Chinese port.

It is not generally understood that electric lights, modern water supply, sewerage, baths, steam heat, telephones, telegraphs, and practically everything that we consider civilized living can be had only at a cost that places them entirely out of the reach of the masses of the Chinese people. The only thing that civilization has to offer them at a cost less than they are now paying, is transportation—the rates now charged on Chinese railroads, though twice as high as American railroad rates, are only about one-fifth what it cost them by primitive methods.

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It is plain, therefore, that China must have railroads, and in order to have them at a reasonable price, China must build them herself. The first thing that is necessary for the development of China is the development of the iron and steel industry in China. China has enormous ore beds, enormous coal deposits, and what is extraordinary, these are located at or near points that are extremely well located as centers from which to begin the construction of railways.

The development of the steel business in China should therefore begin at these points and the construction of railways should also begin at these points, so that the railroads as built will distribute the rails as made from the industrial centers. The development of the steel industry in China and the manufacture of rails from Chinese ores by Chinese labor in Chinese mills, will enable the Chinese to build their railroads at a cost scarcely more than one-tenth what they are paying for them today.

I have seen figures showing that rails can be made in China, and sold at a profit, for twelve dollars a ton. This would mean that where China is now paying from $15,000 to $20,000 a mile for steel rails, and where we in America are now paying from $5,000 to $8,000 a mile for steel rails, that Chinese steel rails for Chinese railroads would not cost over $1,500 a mile.

What this would mean to the prosperity of China can only be understood by a few, who have studied closely the relation between the construction of railroads, the cost of transportation and the wages of labor and the increase of national wealth.

The development of the steel industry in China with Chinese labor would mean also the rolling of steel plates for shipbuilding, and I confidently predict that when China begins to roll her own steel plates and to erect ships made therefrom with Chinese labor, that she will be able to control the carrying trade of the Seven Seas. For no other nation in the world can compete with steel ships built at a cost, completed, of not to exceed twenty-five dollars a ton, and manned by crews whose labor will cost but two-thirds as much as Japanese crews; one-tenth as much as American crews; one-sixth as much as an English crew, and not over one-fourth as much as any other crew in the world.

The first thing, therefore, for China to do, is to develop her iron and steel industry. That it is going to be done soon there can be no doubt. That Japan appreciates much of what I have just been saying is shown by her strenuous endeavors to seize and to gain control of as many of the known iron field and coal deposits of China as possible, but it is doubtful whether she will succeed, for as soon as the rest of the world discovers the same thing the proposition will be taken out of the realm of politics and become a matter of economic competition where Japan is hopelessly outclassed.

There is a persistent belief that China is poor and must have outside capital for her development, but this is a great mistake. China is in fact rich and has in the aggregate an enormous capital ample for her own development, but under the old Manchu regime the system of "squeeze" was so universally practiced that Chinese capitalists were, like the Jews of Europe, compelled to conceal their wealth and put on a "poor face." It is one of the best known facts of history that in time of revolution capital hides and will not

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come forth until stable conditions are re-established. It is only seven (nine) years since the Chinese revolution, but minor revolutions and the rivalry between the Northern and Southern provinces, together with the clashing ambitions of generals who have succeeded to and occupied the presidency, have not brought about the stable conditions of peace that are necessary for the re-appearance of capital. What is equally important, is that the republic has not yet succeeded in abolishing and driving out the system of "squeeze," for in most instances the individuals in local control under the republic are the same who practiced the Oriental system of "getting theirs" under the Manchu dynasty.

Until it is possible for Chinese capital to be used in the development of Chinese industry without being submitted to the impositions and extortions of avaricious local officials, Chinese capital will remain in hiding or appear only when it can join itself to foreign capital under conditions where the foreign influence is strong enough to refuse to submit to "squeeze." In Southern China the Chinese themselves have discovered a means of escaping the problem or "squeeze" by incorporating themselves in Hongkong as British corporations, or in Macao as Portuguese corporations, and then doing business in the adjacent ports of China as foreign corporations, but this is inconvenient for Chinese residing in other parts of China.

Strong efforts have been made to get our United States government to permit the incorporation of American companies by the United States Court in Shanghai, but as yet they have not succeeded. If this were done it would be a great step in the development of China, and would if done soon, give Americans a great advantage over any other nationals in the development of China, particularly in securing Chinese participation as stockholders in companies organized under American laws and under American protection, for the development of China. In other words, make possible that practical co-operation of Chinese and Americans which must be brought about if China is to be developed and exploited on terms satisfactory to both. *But Remember This is the Age of Steel!* The thing which has given Great Britain her supremacy on the seas in the carrying trade of the world and consequently in the trade finance of the world, has been her leadership in the steel industry, and her command of the cheapest steel tonnage for shipbuilding in the world. While the United States has been able to surpass Great Britain in the tonnage of steel produced, its production has been almost entirely for home consumption where tariffs and transportation charges have operated in favor of American steel mills. Except in specialties we have been entirely unable to compete with Great Britain, and it has been hopelessly impossible for us to build ships for trade purposes in competition with cheaper English labor.

The development of the Chinese steel industry and the manufacture of steel by cheap Chinese labor will when once begun, take but a few years to give China the absolute mastery of the steel industry of the world. It will be impossible to make tariffs high enough to prevent cheap Chinese steel from underselling American steel in our own markets, or British steel in England, or French, Belgium, or Swedish steel, either in their own countries or anywhere else in the world. With steel manufactured in China at one-half the cost that it can be produced anywhere else in the world, iron steamships will be built in China for the world trade at a lower cost than any other country in the world can build them. There is nothing that can prevent the displacing of Japan, Germany and Great Britain in the carrying trade of the world by Chinese ships, operated with Chinese crews, and sailing under the Chinese flag, whether they be owned by Americans, or others. This is not fancy, but sober fact.

As long as wooden ships were the only ships that sailed the seas the ocean-going Chinese junks were seen almost everywhere in the world, and it was not until the wooden ship was displaced by the iron ship that the Chinese junk was driven from the seas. When China learns that she does not have to confine her shipbuilding to wooden junks, but that she can build ships of steel, can there be any doubt that the

Chinese sailors, who were the inventors of the art of navigation, will again come into their own and make themselves masters of the sea?

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Manila Chinese Establish Banking Corporation

BY ROY C. BENNETT

The China Banking corporation, recently organized with a capital of Pesos 10,000,000, opened a bank under American management on Calle Rosario, Manila on August 16, after a reception to the public on August 14. This is the first venture into formal banking by capital exclusively Chinese in the Philippines, where Chinese merchants transact the great bulk of the retail and wholesale business throughout the islands. One of the leaders in the movement is Uy Yak Chu, a wealthy sugar planter and mill owner of Java, who hails from Amoy.

Dee C. Chuan, wealthy Chinese lumber miller and dealer in Manila, who is president of the China Banking Corporation, which is opening a bank in Manila capitalized at P. 10,000,000. Mr. Dee may soon invest capital in the lumber business in North China. He is but 32 years old and was recently re-elected president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Manila.

Dee C. Chuan, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Manila, is president of the banking corporation and the prime force in the organization of the bank and the employment of American managers. Mr. Dee is only 32 years old but has been in the lumber business and the general import and export business, where he has made a fortune. He recently acquired practically the whole stock of the Negros-

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The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

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Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

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Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
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Philippine Lumber Company, which operates a mill at Cadiz, Occidental Negros, with a capacity of 90,000 board feet a day. He has a large mill and marketing point on Calle Juan Luna, Manila, and has interests in other lumber concerns. Mr. Dee will soon visit Shanghai and while there will look into the possibilities of establishing lumber mills in North China. He also expects to market Philippine lumber in China and America. His agent in Shanghai is L. Fred Patstone, and he also has an American in charge of his offices in San Francisco.

Uy Yak Chu, wealthy Chinese sugar planter and mill owner of Javat who is interested in the new bank of the China Banking Corporation a, Manila.

Other incorporators of the Chinese bank are: Benito Siy Cong Bieng, shipowner, rice and general merchant, Chun Jieng, Carlos Palanca, Yu Biao Sontua, Go Hocco, Go Tanco, H. Uy Cho Yee, Alfonso Z. Sycip, Jose Velasco and Antonio Lim Geuco. These are all very wealthy men, merchants, exporters and importers, and some of them, Sontua and Siy Cong Bieng, own steamers engaged in the inter-island trade. Jose Velasco is head of one of the largest wholesale and retail establishments in the islands.

The bank is a direct result of the co-operation of Chinese merchants through the medium of their chamber of commerce. It will conduct a savings department, receive time and checking deposits and do a general commercial banking business. All foreign banks are restrained from making real estate loans in the Philippines by the banking and corporation law. The exchange and discount activities of the bank will be profitable and important. A bright future is predicted for it. As soon as practicable the bank will have branches in Amoy, Hongkong, Singapore, Java, Shanghai, Japan and America. Meantime arrangements have been made for banking correspondents in all these places. The decision to retain American managers insures that modern and scientific methods will be followed.

At this time the permanent managers cannot be announced but H. J. Belden, of the Asia Banking Corporation, will be in charge according to present arrangements at least during the first few weeks of its operations.

The Canton Street Railroad Loan

Neither the Canton Military government nor the local government has contracted any loan with British or American capitalists giving the Canton street railway concession as security, as has been erroneously reported in the press of the Far East elsewhere.

The Canton government, through the Canton Municipality, on August 6, 1919, granted to the Canton Tramway Syndicate the franchise for the construction of a street railway in this city in consideration of a million dollars contributed by the Syndicate to the Municipality. The Syndicate is a British one, or British-Chinese, at least, as the representatives of the Syndicate named in the agreement between the two parties consist of Judge Peter Hing, a Chinese subject, and Sam Kee and T. R. McInnes, two British subjects of Vancouver, B. C. It is intended that both foreigners and natives may take shares in the enterprise.

To operate the line, however, there is another concern. The Kwangtung Tramway Company, Ltd., incorporated at Hongkong, with head office there, is undertaking the building and the operation of the street railway. The capital of the Kwangtung Tramway is $3,500,000, divided into ten dollars a share. From the management, it has been learned that the stock for this company has been fully subscribed, mostly by Chinese of the Great Four Districts, or Sze-yup, of Kwangtung, although foreign capitalists are not excluded but desired.

So far the company has not yet gone into active building of the railway or the power-house. It will operate a system of auto-busses pending the construction of the tramway. The Four Wheel Drive Auto Company of the United States, which will furnish the Kwangtung Tramway Company with most of the materials needed, has just sent six auto-busses here, each having a capacity of twenty passengers.

Mr. McInnes and Judge Peter Hing are still in America on financial business of the concern. Mr. McInnes has been given $100,000 in stock as a compensation for his service in getting the company through.

Judge Peter Hing will remain in America for some months before returning to Canton to look after the interest of the company there. He reports that the tramway materials may arrive in Canton from America by December of the present year.

Canton, August 14, 1920.

Commercial and Financial Notes

An order for $5,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, machinery and other goods has been given to Canadian firms by the Russian Soviet government, according to a recent report from New York. The credit extended is secured by a shipment of gold to Canadian banks by the Soviet government.

The Chase National Bank of New York and associate institutions were successful in bidding for the four percent certificates of the Philippine government authorized by the act of June 9, 1918, of the island

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legislature. The value of the issue is $10,000,000. The bid of the bank was $9,669,000.

The Mercantile National Bank, the Mercantile Trust Company and the Savings Union Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco have been merged under the name of the Mercantile Trust Company, according to a recent report from San Francisco. The capital of the new merged institution will be $2,000,000.

Sixteen percent of the tonnage operated by the United States Shipping Board on various world trade routes in on the Pacific service—a total of 113 vessels. The total sea going marine of the United States on June 30 was 8,404 vessels of 11,278,741 gross tons. On this number, 1,502 are owned by the Shipping Board.

Expansion of their interests and branches in the Far East is being contemplated by the Park-Union Foreign Bank, according to a statement made recently by T. F. Aspden of New York, vice-president of the instituton, who is now visiting China and the Far East. Accrding to Mr. Aspden branches will be oxpened soon in Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong and other Far Eastern commercial cities. Mr. Aspden will soon make a tour of China with T. V. Reilley, manager of the Shanghai branch of the bank, to ascertain the possibilities of various centers. The Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation is the newest of the foreign exchange banking corporations to invade the field of the Orient. It is a joint organization of the National Park Bank of New York and the Union Bank of Canada under American incorporation. The first branch in the Far East was established at Yokohoma, followed by the opening of the Shanghai and Tokyo branches.

It is now an undeniable fact that the number of the unemployed in Japan is rapidly increasing, says a recent issue of the *Herald of Asia*. According to an official report to hand, the number of workmen discharged during May was 105,930 (49,046 males and 56,884 females), the factories concerned numbering 7,360. Those newly employed by factories number 62,022 (33,080 males and 28,942 females), the factories concerned reaching 4,500. The following is the unemployment census for the month under review:

Industries	Newly Employed	Dismissed
Textile	28,307	58,501
Enginneering	15,175	20,109
Chemical	8,030	16,943
Comestible	4,621	2,661
Sundry	4,965	6,569
Special	924	1,147
Total	62,022	105,030

The same report states that during May 817 factories coming under the Factory Law were closed temporarily, 25,694 men and women being thus thrown out of work, 49 factories were permanently closed, putting 1,010 hands out of employment, 262 new factories were established and gave work to 3,138 men and women, 68 shops, which had been closed, were reopened during the month, and 2,551 men and women were given work again.

Japan's foreign trade for the first six months of the current year was exceedingly unfavorable to that country, imports exceeding exports to a large amount says the *Herald of Asia*. The same is true of the trade for the month of July; exports amounted to 154,330,000 yen, and imports 156,658,000 yen, the balance

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being 2,338,000 yen. We give below the value of exports and imports for the past seven months of this year:

	Exports	Imports (In 1,000 yen)	Import Excess
January	176,347	204,797	28,420
February	174,287	270,642	96,364
March	193,570	320,027	135,457
April	217,457	396,832	79,375
May	193,363	295,950	102,587
June	183,407	218,317	34,910
July	154,320	156,658	2,338

As will be seen from the above list, the value of exports was the greatest in April, since when it is showing a steady decline, the total for July being the smallest, indicating a decrease of 26 million yen as against the same month last year. Up to June the imports were never less than 200 million yen each month, but in July it fell to 156 million yen.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son.

China Cotton.—Since our last report, our market has been generally weak, with a further decline of one tael from last week's level. The question of supply seems to be no longer of interest, and Spinners continue to show apathy, in so far as the raw material is concerned, and the present outlook will only increase their conservatism. Cotton Reports from practically all over the country are very encouraging indeed.

As to the future outlook, it would be unwise to disregard the steadiness of the near months, but we continue to believe in lower prices in the long run.

American Crop.—During the past week, prices have receded some 500 points for spot, on account of the great improvement in the coming crop, and the unfavorable political conditions prevailing in Europe.

Indian Crop.—There is nothing of importance to report since our last issue was circularised, as far as general conditions of the coming crop are concerned. Prices, however, have been slightly on the upward trend, and in our opinion they will have to decline, in sympathy with the general condition of the world markets. We are indebted to one of our correspondents for the following telegraphic informations:—

"Market affected by unfavorable crop accounts, Bengals too much rain, Omras insufficient rain."

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been on the easy side, due to speculators trying to bear the market. New business for export, however, has been recorded, some 6,000 to 7,000 bales in all of 20's and 16's, the former being booked at Tls. 209 per bale, and the latter at Tls. 162. Deliveries still continue to be good. As to the future tendency of the market, we do not think there will be any decline of consequence, owing to the fact that the country is absolutely bare of stocks. Should same take place, however, the drop in the raw material will more than make up for the difference.

Liverpool, August 17, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....71.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....10.25 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....26.03 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....22.12 ,,
,, ,, ,, January .....20.88 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, August 19, 1920.

New York Market :—

October .....27.86 Cents
January .....26.25 ,,
March.....26.10 ,,
Spot.....34.25 ,,

Market :—*Weak.*

Bombay, August 17, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach August .....Rps. 447 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Sept.... ,, 212 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Sept..... ,, 262 ,, ,,

Market :—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 30.00
Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf..... ,, 31.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 27.00
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 27.00
,, Nov.-Dec. ..... ,, 25.00

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Oregon Pine Market

By The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Owing to improved exchange conditions and lower freight rates, the rates on Oregon Pine are follows as from August 20 :—

1. Tls. 65.— base for all orders under 100,000' B. M.
2. Tls. 62.50 base for orders over 100,000' and up to 250,000' B. M.
3. Tls. 60.— base for orders over 250,000' B. M.
4. Special Rates on larger quantities.

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

With the exception of a few small purchases in Tussah & Tsatlees, the local silk markets continue inactive with little change in prices. A few local Japanese firms have bought a total of 125 bales of May Hun Yue on the basis of Tls. 775 average price. Forty bales of Tussah Best Chops were purchased at Tls. 342. 1/2.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1170
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 980
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 850
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 340
,, Market Chops..... ,, 320
Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 775
,, Market Chops..... ,, 735

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, August 25th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—London price of Silver went 63¾d. on the 21st instant, but has since declined to 60⅞, i.e. 1⅛d. higher than last week's closing quotation. Our rate for T/T on London has again followed silver to 6/3d. on the 21st instant, but a demand against imports and also in connection with Gold Freight on exports against which exchange had been previously settled brought the rate to 5/11d. To-day our our dealers again decided to support the market and started as sellers of T/T on London for forward delivery at 6/2d.—finishing with sales at 6/2⅛d. Our Market recovered to 6/- officially, with 1d. to 1⅛d. higher offering against the Gold Dealers cover. Under these conditions our Exchange Market closed steady to firm.

Advices from the home silver markets are uncertain and show that unsteadiness which usually precedes weakness. But our local gold dealers appear determined to hold the local market, and are probably buying silver through the Chinese banks in the London and American markets. Their oversold position in gold under these circumstances must be very large and the covering operations they will eventually have to undertake will discount the rise in exchange which might be anticipated from the delayed export seasons and the possibility of financial assistance to the Chinese government from the Consortium of bankers.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—
Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 33,160,000—a decrease of Tls. 1,570,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 23,370,000 an increase of $ 730,000
Estimated total value in Taels 50,200,000
It is interesting to note that our stock of silver at this time last year was valued at ..... Taels 26,000,000.

†	Average rates for July.	Thurs. Aug. 19	Friday Aug. 20	Sat. Aug. 21	Monday August 23	Tuesday August 24	Wed. August 25
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/2.320	5/11	6/0	6/3	6/3 6/1	6/0 5/11	5/11 6/0
D/Dfts. ,,	—	5/11¼	6/0¼	6/3¼	6/3½ 6/1¼	6/0½ 5/11½	5/11½ 6/0½
4m/s ,,	—	5/11½	6/0½	6/3½	6/3½ 6/1½	6/0½ 5/11½	5/11½ 6/0½
T/T India	275.240	305½	310	324	324 315	311 307	307 311
T/T France	1238.800	1485	1510	1575	1575 1535	1515 1505	1505 1560
T/T N. Y.	100.300	107½	109	112	112 109	108 106	105 106½
T/T H'kong	71.760	71¼	71	71	71 71	71 71	71 71
T/T Japan	50.950	47½	46¾	45	45 46¼	47 47½	47½ 47
T/T Batavia	272.640	312	316	329	329 320	318 313½	313½ 318
T/T Straits	44.610	39	38½	37	37 38	38½ 39	39 38½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	5/6.320	6/3	6/4	6/7	6/7 6/5	6/4 6/3	6/3 6/4
6m/s ,, ,,	5/7.570	6/4¼	6/5¼	6/8¼	6/8¼ 6/6¼	6/5¼ 6/4¼	6/4¼ 6/5¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	6/3½	6/4½	6/7½	6/7½ 6/5½	6/4½ 6/3½	6/3½ 6/4½
4m/s ,, ,,		NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1348.800	1585	1610	1675	1675 1635	1615 1605	1605 1660
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	107.700	114½	116	119	119 116	115 113	112 113½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	115¼	116¾	119¾	119¾ 116¾	115¾ 113¾	112¾ 114½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	August 19	August 20	August 21	August 23	August 24	August 25
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	60½	60	63¾	63¾	60⅞	60⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 211²⁰	Tls. 212³⁰	Tls. 211⁷⁰	Tls. 214⁷⁰	Tls. 215⁸⁰	Tls. 213²⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.625	72.60	72.575	72.5875	72.5875	72.575
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 52
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	New York on London	T/T 355
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 11/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/10¾
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6 7/8 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/3
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6⅞ %	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 4/9⅝

New Books and Publications

China of the Chinese

China of the Chinese by E. T. C. Werner, (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, London, publishers), 1919.

MR. Werner treats Chinese history in a way that is refreshing and unique. He tells us very little about wars and changes of dynasties, empresses and court intrigues, foreign relations and concessions. All these are summarized in one short chapter in the beginning of the book to serve as chronological basis for what follows. But he tells us much about the people of China, their social and political institutions, customs and rites, art and religion, domestic life, etc. These are treated in a scientific way showing the changes and developments since very ancient times, and the influence they exert upon the daily life of the people at the present time. In short, it is a social history of the Chinese people. The topics are conveniently grouped under general headings with titles which to one who knows Spencer's writings will appear very familiar. In fact Mr. Werner is a thorough disciple of that great English sociologist. His previous work, of which the present volume is a condensation, namely, "Descriptive Sociology—Chinese", attests to that fact as well as to his capacity for painstaking research work and his sinological attainments. One feels that sometimes Mr. Werner follows Spencer too literally. For example, Spencer's famous theory that ancestor-worship is the source of all religion is adopted bodily by Mr. Werner in his treatment of Chinese religious life. Spencer thinks that the worship of animals, plants, hills and rivers is an off-shoot of ancestor-worship (worship of the dead). A person, when alive, is nicknamed "ox" on account of his great physical strength, let us say. He dies, and a few generations later, the people in their backward mental state, forget the man, remember the name only, and finally associate the worship of the dead with the actual animal, ox. This is Spencer's theory, rather too plain how the ox is worshipped. It is true that ancestor worship is one of the sources of religion, but to consider it as the only source will land one in difficulties. In the case of animal worship it is much simpler to say that the ox is loved and so worshipped by some people because of its great usefulness than to say it is a result of the confusion of names. But Mr. Werner takes for granted that in China as elsewhere religious development has followed the Spencerian formula. But as indicated before, the book will be found delightful reading, to any one who is tired of politics, extra-territoriality, and subjects of like nature, but wants to get into closer touch with the daily living of the people, and about the things that really make history, namely, the ideas and sentiments and conventions of the people. For compact information on these matters, Mr. Werner's book is excellent, but much too brief. A short classified bibliography would have been a great help to the reader who has not the time to take up the bulky bibliography found in the larger work, but who would like to follow out the lines of reading opened by this book.

Y. Y. Tsu

St. John's University

The National Commercial Bank, Limited

Established 1907

PAID UP CAPITAL. . . . $1,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND 435,461.90

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HEAD OFFICE IN CHINA

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Branches

Hongkong—Canton—Tientsin—Hankow

13-783

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. C. Kearns, Manchester; W. E. Maloney, Tientsin; T. M. Meyrick, Local; E. P. Chandler, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Richardson, Honolulu; Miss H. Richardson, Honolulu; G. A. Butz, Manila; F. Fisher, Manila; N. Stevenson, Boston; E. P. Ely, Boston; G. Stunmell, San Francisco; R. H. McKaig; Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Taylor, Boston; R. L. Ward; Mrs. L. Ferrier, San Francisco; V. G. Hathanez, New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Jackson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Hanning; Mr. and Mrs. G. Allen, San Francisco; A. L. Thornton, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Baker, San Francisco; W. W. Stifler, Peking; Maj. Clierelsen, Tientsin; W. J. Warmsley, Tientsin; Capt. C. S. Turn, Tientsin; Lt. S. D. Gibbens, Tientsin; Lt. L. C. Hutchinson, Tientsin; Lt. C. T. Bowden; R. E. Cumming; T. J. McNolly; Mrs. C. T. Lewis, Honolulu; F. G. Johnson, Honolulu; C. R. Andrews, Tientsin; V. de Censter, Tientsin; Baranvosky, Paris; Peri; T. Van Halsendnok; Mme. Pournean; Miss Aeken, Scotland; J. F. das Chagas, Hongkong; Maj. C. Enzo, Italy; C. Charlie, France; Miss Duabit, France; Mrs. J. R. Dullivan, Nagasaki; T. B. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. L A. McLouto, New York; Mrs. Hayes. Dotroit, Miss Hayes, Detroit; W. H. Baker, New York; Mrs. H. Dansforth, San Francisco; Mrs. G. Carne; H. L. Schuhtz, New York; Mrs. J. Sambil, San Francisco; Mrs. L. Baldwin; Lt. Col. Pape; H. G. Hodmore, Honolulu; Lt. J. H. Forshew, Jr; W. E. Tuttle; E. O. Hickey; N. Poles, Tientsin; J. L. Bouker, Hongkong; P. K. Byer, Hongkong; J. B. Vrawford, Weihaiwei; Maj. Hundingford; Capt. Tabbot; Lt. Col. A. Wilson; W. R. Norris.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: P. H. Oakley, Wuhu; E. Rasmussen, Copenhagen; Miss Estille Owens, Vladivostock; W. W. Mallony, Macow; Van Oderhoven, Macow; Bill Brody, Macow; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ball, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Li; A. S. McGoll, Tientsin; R. A. Mckenzie, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. F. Eantoft, Copenhagen; M. Kruijne, Hongkong; F. Galuin, France; Antonio Mizzan, Marseille; Miss E. Ahwee, Yokohama; A. B. Cook, America; F. H. Cook, America; Miss R. Cook, America; A. W. Neal; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson G. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laing; Clyde D. Smith, New York; F. C. Atkin, Yokohama; J. F. De Danet, San Francisco; Boris E. Iogolevitch, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. V. de Beurs, New York; F. L. Danison; P. H. Benedict, Local; Mr. and Mrs. Lamotte; Misses Lamotte; Mr. and Mrs. Serra; E. L. Foster, Formosa; Naiman, Tsingtau; M. Greenfield, Tsingtau; Sahgrow; Wonghwang; C. R. Hansen, Tsingtau; D. Leigh, Hongkong; Geo. H. LeDuc, Manila; H. G. Whitehouse, Tientsin; S. Oliner, Local; E. Hocart, Hangchow.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Harvey.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Miscellaneous Filings

August 18, 1920; Articles of Incorporation of Realty Syndicate, Inc.

" 19, " Cause No, 1098; Ring Mow Zu v. The Wilkins Bros. Co. Inc; petition; summons.

" 20, " Cause No. 1099; U. S. v. C. Turner; affidavit; warrant.

" 20, " Cause No. 2000; U. S. v. C. Turner; affidavit; warrant.

" 21, " Cause No. 2001; U. S. v. R. Q. Adamson; complaint; summons.

" 21, " No. 2002; U. S. v. R. W. Squires: complaint; summons.

" 21, " Cause No, 2003; U. S. v. Albert Porter; complaint; summons.

" 23, " Cause No. 1054; In re last will and testament of William A. Reimert; deceased; oath of administrator bond; deposition.

" 23, " Cause No. 2004; Yangtze Transport & Supply Co., vs. Tsu Tso Wen; petition; summons.

" 24, " Cause No. 2005; A.G. de Sherbinin and Co., vs. United States Trading Corporation; petition; summons.

" 25, " Cause No. 2006; U. S. vs. R. L. Chenoweth; affidavit; writ.

" 25, " Articles of Incorporation of China American Aviation Corporation.

" 25, " Articles of Incorporation of Ichang Ice & Machine Works, Inc.

" 25, " Articles of Incorporation of American Woolens and Textile Company.

" 25, " Cause No. 1097; Chang Yung Kong v. Philippine National Bank; demurrer.

" 25, " Cause No. 1095; U. S. v. W. F. Cameron; commitment.

Hearings:

August 21, 1920; Cause No. 2003; U. S. v. Albert Porter; hearing.

Judgments and Orders:

August 21, 1920; Cause No. 715; In re estate of John Kavanaugh; order to sell certain property.

" 21, " Cause No. 987; In re estate of John Hugh McMillan; order to pay certain claim.

" 23, " Cause No. 1099; U. S. vs. C. Turner; judgment.

" 23, " Cause No. 2000; U. S. vs. C. Turner; judgment.

" 23, " Cause No. 2003; U. S. vs. Albert Porter; judgment.

" 25, " Cause No. 2001; U. S. vs. R. Q. Adamson; judgment.

" 25, " Cause No. 2002; U. S. vs. R. W. Squires; judgment.

" 25, " Cause No. 1095; U. S. vs. W. F. Cameron; order bound over to U. S. Court.

" 25, " Cause No. 1065; Beatrice Richmond vs. Robert Gill; judgment.